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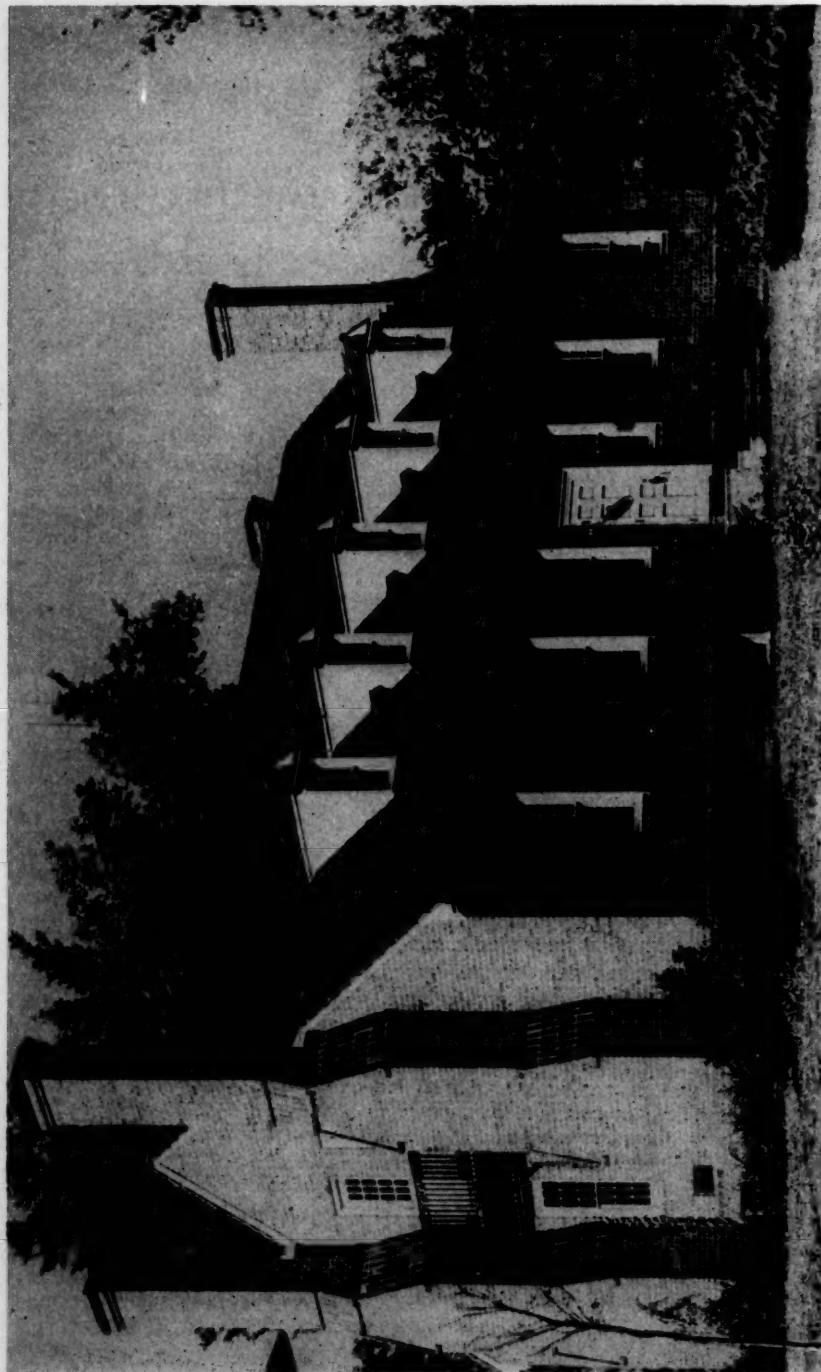
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The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

ON THE FOURTH of this month we celebrate the 175th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In our July message of last year it was recommended that we resume the old-fashioned community celebrations of Independence Day.

Since that time, world events have moved so rapidly and there have been so many international tensions, including warfare in Korea, it is more important than ever that we stress patriotism on the 4th of July. A similar suggestion came recently from Mrs. Mortimer Bye, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who wrote in part as follows:

"Would it not be possible for the D. A. R., through its local Chapters, to ask the communities to fly more flags? There is no other holiday that so completely belongs to the American people, and no finer occasion for us to proclaim that we *proudly* belong to America. So let us recapture the old-fashioned spirit of the day, and let us have a celebration ringing over the nation—and heard throughout the world."

Independence Day is also an appropriate time to stress our independence of action in international affairs, steering clear of any phase of world government which would deprive us of the national sovereignty and rights which were won for us so many years ago. The old saying cannot be repeated too often that "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty." We must always be on guard against any form of subtle propaganda which would tend to undermine our Republican form of government.

By this time, Chapter Regents have received copies of the Resolutions which were passed at Continental Congress in April. It is hoped that these have been presented to members so that all may know and understand our policies. Without a dissenting vote, all these Resolutions were adopted by your representatives.

Continental Congress dissolved the Ellis Island Committee due to the fact that the U. S. Government had closed the Marine Hospital on the Island. Many of our Chapters had fine committees for this humanitarian work. May I suggest that the personnel of these committees be retained and their work transferred to the raising of funds to help pay our debts for our new Administration Building and to help construct our Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. As a Society, we are obligated to complete these two projects.

When our debts are reduced or eliminated, then our Society will be in better financial condition to do more work through our various committees in behalf of the American principles set forth in our Declaration of American Independence. Then too, we can help to preserve American ideals for future generations by the inspiring Memorial Bell Tower at the historic Revolutionary shrine at Valley Forge.

Affectionately,

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

HERITAGE

Dedicated to

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

We, who so proudly hail our Liberty;
That priceless Heritage, to us bequeathed
By valiant Sires, who disdained to bow
To brutal Might and Foreign tyranny.
Shall we, their Daughters, blindly in our pride,
Beguiled by pleasure and material gain,
Forget the sacrifice that paved the way
To Freedom, and to all we have today?

If there be such among us, Sound the Call—
The Clarion Call, "Awake, Daughters, Awake!"
For at our gate and Yea! within our gate,
Relentless, silent, there are those who wait
And bide their time, when with one bloody stroke,
Our lives, our Liberty, shall pass away,
And all we strove for, hoped for, prayed for, dreamed,
Shall vanish in the mists of the dim Past!

Is this our Destiny? Or, shall we rise
Fearless, exultant, conscious of the debt
We owe our children? Carrying the torch
To every corner of our Blessed Land;
To quiet hamlets, to the mighty cities,
To boundless prairies, all shall hear our voice—
This is our task, allotted to each one.
Shall we then falter? No! Nor shall we fail!

We shall stand guard, not only at the Gate,
But watch with vigilance, ambitious men,
Who in high office, with smooth eloquence,
Would undermine all that our Fathers taught.
The crushing tax, that kills initiative,
Oppressive laws that strive to make us slaves.
Do they forget our Sires, the Minute Men,
Who fought for Liberty at Lexington?!

We shall be resolute, not swept about
Like feeble straws by every wind that blows;
Immune to blandishments that men may use
To swerve us from our course—our destined goal.
There may be dark days, when our anguished souls
Shall cry aloud for help, but thru it all
Shall rise a vision of a Valley Forge,
To strengthen us! How then, can we forget?

We shall revere our Flag, whose shining stars
Keep silent vigil o'er the lonely graves
Of Sons and Daughters, in far distant lands.
This was their Flag!—No greater sacrifice
Could they have made, that all the World might know—
No vandal band, our soil shall ever tread;
No tyrant Might our Country shall enslave!

L'ENVOI

With hearts undaunted and with high resolve,
We dedicate our lives to carry on
The principles that made our Nation great.
To combat Evil, to assist the weak;
To work for good of Country to the end.
Not counting cost, nor looking for reward,
That we with grateful hearts may thank our God
For having saved our Blessed Heritage!

—Herman G. Gerdes.

Defense of America

By SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT

THE foreign policy and the domestic policy of the United States are dominated today by one overriding purpose, the battle against the spread of Communism throughout the world. The American people have come to the conclusion that international Communism presents a threat to their liberty, which must be met by every weapon at their command, if possible on a peaceful basis; if absolutely necessary, by war.

Whoever may be responsible for the situation we face today, it is a fact that Communist Russia presents a threat to the security and to the peace of the American people probably greater than has ever occurred, at any rate since the days of the Revolutionary War. Communism today has control over more manpower than any other cause has ever controlled. This gives it a tremendous military power, which is indeed a threat when we find it combined with ability to build great air forces, and probably the atomic bomb.

Furthermore, Communism has developed a crusading technique, and seems to infect its followers with a fanatical determination to impose its principles on the world. The seizure of Czechoslovakia and the military aggression in Korea have convinced the American people that there are certainly no moral principles or sense of justice governing Russia which would prevent its use of military force if it felt that such force could be effective.

The measures before the present Congress are almost solely concerned with the best method of meeting this Communist threat.

The Administration has wavered back and forth in its opposition to Communism. Like most of the American people, the leaders did not realize the tremendous danger of the Communist power, or the organization they would build up. Communists were permitted to infiltrate among our writers, our actors and our labor unions. They even infiltrated the government itself. Wherever they felt that the Communists could influence other people in influential positions such as writers, publishers, screen artists, labor union leaders

and government officials, the Communists were there.

They did not make these people Communists, but they caused them to take a generally friendly position toward the principles of Communism. Those who represented us at Yalta, I think, seemed to have accepted the thesis that Communism was just another form of Democracy with the same ideals of liberty, justice and equality as animated the American people. It is hard indeed to understand how any man brought up in America and in American schools could have failed to understand American principles.

Communism is the very antithesis of everything that our Constitution prescribes. It denies liberty. It denies Justice. It denies equality. It denies religion and God himself and yet at Yalta and Potsdam our official representatives accepted Mr. Stalin's promises, although he had never kept a promise; and accepted his agreement to set up a free Poland, although he agreed with Hitler on a partition of Poland only a few years before. They accepted his assurances that he would cooperate for peace through the United Nations.

Nothing probably has shaken the confidence of the people in the Administration more than their unwillingness to admit mistakes they have made in a soft attitude toward Communism. The investigations directed toward spies in government position were denounced as "red herrings." Officials would not turn their backs on Communist friends who had sold themselves. They would not permit any complete investigation of Communist influences in the State Department.

In particular, our Far Eastern policy was dominated by a friendly attitude toward Communism long after the Communist aims should have been clear to anyone. We turned Manchuria over to Russia. We encouraged the Chinese Communists and tried to insist that the Nationalist government admit them to their councils. We favored the idea of turning over Formosa to the Chinese Communists. The net result of our policy built up in the Far East,

as in Europe, is a dominating Communist force which today threatens the security of Europe and the whole position of the United States throughout the Far East, including Japan and the Philippines.

On the other hand, the Administration in many respects came to recognize the Communist danger. They undertook to arm Turkey and Greece. They extended economic aid to many countries to enable those countries to recover from the effects of war more rapidly and thus making the ground less fertile for the spread of Communism.

The great questions before Congress today are the proper methods of meeting this Communist threat. On some of these methods there is general agreement; on others, substantial conflict.

1. The first great essential is that we must build up our Army, Navy, and Air Force to provide a complete defense of the United States. It seems to me obvious that the first essential is that we build up a sufficiently powerful Air Force so that we can dominate the air over this country, over the oceans that surround the continent and over as much of the rest of the world as may be possible. I believe that domination of the sea and air throughout the world is within our capacity, particularly in cooperation with Great Britain. Furthermore, it supplies also an aggressive threat against Soviet Russia, or against any other nation that threatens the peace of the world through military aggression. There is only one limit, and that is the economic capacity of this country in time of peace. We cannot be ready to fling ourselves into a full-scale war on a moment's notice without building up a tremendous Army, without increasing tremendously the national debt and imposing a complete garrison state on our people.

2. In the second place, in emergencies, I believe we have the ability to extend economic aid to other countries throughout the world where it will strengthen them against Communism. Such aid must be carefully administered or it may do more harm than good, or it may prove to be a complete waste. ECA operations in many countries have been effective to meet the emergency resulting from the Second World War, but that emergency is largely over. There seems no reason to consider

further economic aid, except in extreme cases, particularly those of drought and famine.

3. There are other nations where military aid may enable these nations to build up their strength and deter Russian aggression. I have favored military aid to Turkey, to Greece, to Indochina, and to such European nations as can and will use such aid effectively against attack.

4. There are some countries friendly with us anxious to have our troops assist in their defense where we have some obligation, or where our armies may be certainly effective in stopping the spread of Communist force. Such a condition exists in Germany and Japan, where we have the obligation of an occupying power. In general, however, the commitment of American land troops, particularly on the continent of Europe or the continent of Asia seems to me a very dangerous and dubious undertaking. Our manpower is limited as compared to that of the enemy. Any extensive land operation will require a tremendous increase in the program which already imposes a tremendous burden on the American people. Our experience in Korea proves the danger of such an enterprise.

5. We have one other remedy which we have adopted in the Atlantic Pact. In order to deter Russian aggression, we have notified them that if they attack certain countries, they will find themselves at war with the United States. But certainly this commitment should only be taken where Communist absorption of the country concerned is vitally dangerous to the security of the United States.

In all these projects, one thing seems to me certain. We must not promise something which we cannot carry out. We must not overcommit the United States beyond its capacity to perform. In time of peace, there is a definite limit to what this country can do, and we cannot wreck our whole economy by producing inflation and domestic turmoil by devoting too large a part of our efforts to military purposes. Furthermore, we must not undertake another project like Korea and risk a disastrous defeat.

In Europe now we are committed to a limited part in the development of an in-

(Continued on page 570)

Why Price Controls?

BY LEE MCCANNE

Section Head, Office of Price Stabilization

WHAT'S all this talk about price controls? Why do we need them? Why aren't they being enforced 100%? These are questions puzzling many a housewife and businessman. They're good rare meat for editors and program chairmen, too.

To get the answers, most people go right to the top—to the boss-man: Mike DiSalle. They ask him to make a speech, to grant an interview. They get forthright, down-to-earth statements. He's not one to promise anything he can't deliver. Some send reporters on shopping tours and then say: "See, it's not working here and there." That's not surprising. The whole Office of Price Stabilization is only several months old, established January 24, 1951. Its parent, the Economic Stabilization Agency, is some two months older. Its sister agency, the Wage Stabilization Board, ran into trouble when it was barely started, now must begin over again. It's amazing that so much has been done.

Your Editor, with keen penetration, sought out one of the little men, a section head in the Washington headquarters of OPS to get another viewpoint. She found me busy organizing a staff of business analysts who could contribute experience and pricing knowledge for most kinds of consumer durable goods sold in specialty stores. The budget officer said this section could have six men. The jurisdiction officer said they'd have to know when special tailor-made regulations are really justified, or when individual hardship relief should be granted, to manufacturers of radio and television sets, cameras and film, pianos and musical instruments, phonographs and records, sporting goods including bicycles and fishing tackle, not to mention hearing aids, fire extinguishers, flashlights, safety devices and a lot more.

I had taken leave of absence from a television manufacturer to help set up the "Radio Section" in the Consumer Durable Goods Division, only to find that radio and electronic products weren't the half of it. Where could one look to find men with the

right experience? We combed the Civil Service Register and came up quickly, for example, with a veteran with partial disability who knows firearms, safety devices and some sporting goods. We were fortunate to find outside a vice-president of a small but famous camera manufacturing firm, one of the most widely known men in the photographic industry, who was willing to come to live in Washington for awhile and help us. That's the way we grow.

There's a war on. Our men in Korea know it's a nasty, savage war. There doesn't seem to be any end in sight. It takes two sides to stop fighting, and our adversary goes right on massing men, tanks and planes, while steeling his population to take punishment from within or without in mute obedience. It's one of the worst wars we ever had to fight.

What's more, it's a two-fisted war. One is a mailed fist; the one with which we punch with all our might in Korea and, at the same time, try to confine the shooting to that one front. It is well known that we are trying to support our armed forces, and build strong allies, with only one-fifth of our substance and our productive capacity. The other four-fifths will, if all goes well, still go to maintain the home front, where we must build up a flow of materials of such proportion that we can afford to set aside or shoot away the 20% which, perhaps for a whole generation, must be channeled into destructive power. If either fist fails us, the result will be the same; surrender to hopeless, godless slavery.

Russia hopes to divide and conquer the free countries. More than that, she hopes the United States will suffer a financial collapse, a complete and total depression. The seeds of communism find little encouragement here today, but they could fall again on fertile soil if our people were discouraged and weakened by another economic disaster.

We seemed to be well on the road to disaster last January. For seven straight

months—since the invasion of South Korea—the wholesale price index had relentlessly climbed an average of a half-percent *each week*. After China intervened it climbed even faster. We were rushing toward catastrophe, when the General Ceiling Price Regulation was brought out to apply the brakes on January 26.

Now, anyone who drives a car knows that you don't throw the engine into reverse when you're bowling along at 80 miles per hour. If you did, you not only might strip the gears, break the crankshaft or blow a tire but also (as Mr. DiSalle likes to point out) you'd probably send passengers flying through the windshield. You must apply the brakes gradually, until the car slows down to a walk. Then, if need be, you put it in reverse.

Interpreted literally, the General Ceiling Price Regulation would have stopped prices (and most costs) dead in their tracks. That's how the language read. It was copied liberally from "General Max," the General Maximum Price Regulation of OPA in World War II. It caught many businesses when they were living on old low-priced inventory, or conducting special sales. It "froze" the competitive cost-price or profit inequity where some had been quick to hike prices while others, more patriotic, voluntarily tried to keep prices down.

There were no Field Offices, no enforcement agents at the start. Here and there gray markets and black markets sprang up for a time. While the Office of Price Stabilization could clamp the lid on most end-products, its direct control over prices of imported articles, farm products, wages, and many raw materials going into those end-products was limited if not prescribed by the Congress. Consequently, as day followed day and week followed week, manufacturers found themselves paying higher costs but obliged to sell at the "base period" ceiling prices. Yet the purpose was served; price rises slowed down.

There are always those who say we didn't need a price regulation; that the market softened because the consumer refused to buy, or the manufacturer produced to meet the demand. That's like saying, "Doctor, I didn't need that penicillin injection you gave me when my temperature was 105°. I was ready to get well anyway." Temporarily we may be in the

land of plenty, with large stocks of shirts and television sets, but the armed forces are not yet receiving goods at the \$50 billion annual rate scheduled for 1952 and 1953. Inventories can melt away. Come Fall, we must expect some shortages. We must expect some substitute materials, too; and that may call for price revisions. We must be ready to reduce some ceiling prices to bring them into line, and to grant some bona fide price increases.

The General Ceiling Price Regulation was not America's first venture in price control. Neither was the "General Max" of OPA. The Founding Fathers at the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, through its Committee on Suspension and Observation, published this dire warning on April 15, 1776:

"Assorted vultures who are preying on the vitals of their country in time of common distress by selling above prices set by this price chart shall be exposed by name to public view."

Right from the beginning, in other words, our forefathers recognized that inflation is everybody's loss and everyone's problem; that price controls can only work when supported by the great power of public opinion; that it is the duty of the more than 90% who are law-abiding to speak up in times of shortages against being exploited by the few who would take advantage of the common distress. Inflation bears first and heaviest on those with fixed incomes; those dependent on savings, insurance or relatively fixed salaries such as teachers, ministers and public servants. When these people don't speak up, if they submit meekly to overcharges, there is little chance for an enforcement program to be effective. But galloping inflation destroys purchasing power for all wage earners, at all income levels.

"As sound as a dollar" is about as solid a measuring stick as we have anywhere in the modern world, yet the dollar which was worth 100 cents in purchasing power in 1900 had dropped to 37 cents by 1950, to 31 cents in 1951. Obviously, this trend cannot continue. Another year or two at that rate would be a calamity.

One by one since January 26th, tailor-made regulations have been prepared and issued to take one industry or a complete segment of our economy out from under

the general freeze order. One such regulation, CPR #7, applies to many retail stores. Another, CPR #22, enables many manufacturers to redetermine their costs and then establish new ceiling prices. It will take a little time for this to become effective because the suppliers of component parts must first establish their new ceiling prices before the producer of the assembled article can know his current costs. In the meantime, a regulation is being prepared for wholesalers.

The Manufacturers' Regulation, CPR #22, looks complicated because it includes several optional methods in order to cover manufacturers with one or more plants, one or more product lines, integrated or non-integrated independent departments, and some unusual situations. As a result, for the types of consumer goods handled in our Section, we believe it eliminates more than 90% of the demands for tailor-made regulations for each industry.

There is no point, as consumers, in waiting for new ceiling prices to be established on things you want to buy. It will be a pure coincidence where the manufacturer ends up with the same ceiling price he had under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, but the change will usually not be too consequential. Those manufacturers who hiked prices last December or January, anticipating a freeze order or still higher costs, will probably have their prices rolled back, but those who fought to hold the price line will be permitted price ceilings which cover most post-Korea increase in wage and material costs.

Some business people have a mistaken idea that price controls are intended to protect profits at some level to which they may have become accustomed. Price control would not be price control without some cost "absorption" or price shrinkage out of profits at all business levels; manufacturer, wholesale and retail.

Ask any proprietor what kind of business conditions he'd like to have and he's apt to say: "1950 prices, with 1933 wages and 1910 taxes." Unfortunately, we can't have all that in times of material shortages, relatively full employment and expensive rearmament programs.

Price controls are not necessarily intended to keep every factory running,

either. There are always some business failures even in boom times, and some outstanding successes in bad times. Price controls do promote stability, keeping things on an even keel during a national emergency. The Defense Production Act of 1950 makes it mandatory for the President and, through him, the Director of Price Stabilization, to treat each entire industry in a fair and equitable manner. Then, if he chooses, the President *may* create the means to correct hardships on individual concerns within an industry. If he does so, the courts held in OPA days that the adjustments made must be subject to boards of review.

Some theorists think price controls protect the inefficient producer, but those who are administering OPS regulations aim to reward initiative almost as much as in peacetime. If an industry as a whole is prospering (for example, earning 65% of the rate of profits it reported the best three out of four years, 1946 to 1949), then inefficient individual concerns in that industry will not qualify for price relief. Those manufacturers, on the other hand, who can reduce costs through better methods will not have their ceiling prices lowered proportionately.

The future course of prices depends somewhat upon the international situation. If the war in Korea becomes more widespread, it will affect our material supplies, especially of seaborne goods. No one contemplates rationing; there should be enough of all essential goods to go around if excessive price fluctuations do not deprive some people of them. Price controls on domestic manufactured articles should have a salutary effect upon, and be reflected in, stabilizing the prices of imports, farm products and those raw materials not now subject to control.

With field offices in operation and new tailor-made regulations, it is hoped that every citizen will give full support to price controls. This means not only asking the ceiling price or less than ceiling price on anything he sells, but also refusing to pay more than the ceiling price for anything he buys. "Nobody wants the policeman to come to his house," but if we don't all take an interest in this we will have runaway inflation, with only ourselves to blame.

John Calvin

BY MRS. JEWEL SCAREY-KAHN

JULY 10 will be the 442nd birthday anniversary of the noted divine, John Calvin, born at Noyon July 10, 1509, and died at Geneva May 27, 1564, at the age of 55.

His father, Gerald Calvin, was a notary and secretary to a bishop. His mother was Jeanne Lefrance Calvin. His grandfather, Gerald Calvin (Chauvin), was a cooper. He had a sister, Mary, and brother, Anthony, and another brother, Charles Calvin, who became a priest, died in 1536.

At the age of 14 John Calvin entered LaMarche College at Paris in 1523 and studied there four years. He was nicknamed "The Accusative Case," because he spoke little and spent his time alone. In 1529 he left his church studies and took up the study of law. He was never ordained as a priest.

As a writer John Calvin used the name Charles d'Espeville. In 1534 he had the idea to write "Institute," and on Aug. 1, 1535, it was first published in French, later being published at Geneva in 1562. The countries to take his plan of religion included France, Switzerland, Holland, Scotland, and America was founded on his way of life.

Desiring a wife, he asked friends to find one for him, "modest, genteel, unobtrusive, economical, patient, expect her to take care of my health, without money." During September, 1540, he married a widow, Idelette Stordu, born at Burren, town of Guel-dres. She was the mother of three children. Calvin and she had three children, all of whom died young. The wife passed away April 6, 1549.

"I have lost the excellent companion of my life, who would never have forsaken me, either in exile, poverty or death," he wrote. He then lived alone in the small cottage which had been their home, from 1549 to 1564, doing all his work, laboring 20 hours of the day, sleeping only four



hours and eating only one meal a day. His last words before dying were "My last adieu." Two hours after midday, as was his wish, he was carried to the public cemetery, "Plain Palais," where he was buried under a mound of earth, similar to the other graves there.

In his will he bequeathed "To Anthony Calvin, my silver cup. To Jean, daughter of Charles Castan, my half-sister on the parental side, ten crown. To Samuel and John, sons of my brother 40 crown each. To Anna & Susanna & Dorothy 30 crown each. To David my nephew 20 crown. To the College 10 crown. To Purse of poor-strangers ten crown. This is the sum of all the property which God hath given me. Sell my goods to procure money in order to comply with the content here of. April 25, 1564. SO BE IT." (Signed) John Calvin.

"The Great Christian of France. He did not seek God, he knew Him." This with other information in this article is taken from the privately-printed memoirs of his life by John Mackenzie, published in 1819 by S. Husters, printer C. S. Van Winkle, and a part of The Christian Religion and The Institute by John Calvin.

There are things for which a man must care or he is no real man. Whether he is getting more truth and character, whether the world is better for his living, whether he is finding God.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The Smithsonian Institution and the Daughters of the American Revolution

BY MRS. CHARLES HASKELL DANFORTH

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

THE reason for the connection of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the Smithsonian Institution has been a matter of frequent inquiry and conjecture in recent years, and it has seemed to me that the history of the relationship and the basis of our special interest in this great Institution devoted to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" should be summarized and presented to our members as a matter of readily available record.

Since many of our members may never have visited the Smithsonian Institution, it may be well to recall at the start that this Institution, housed in mellow Seneca brownstone buildings of Gothic and Romanesque architecture, is located on the Mall in Washington, D. C., where its park covers nine city blocks. The origin and development of the Institution from the munificent gift of that interesting and talented Englishman, James Smithson, is a fascinating story which because of its length will have to be told in another paper.

The Institution now houses remarkable collections of the fauna and flora of the world; not only those accumulated by its own staff, but also many of the greatest private collections of the past century or more, for which the Institution has become a natural depository. Its anthropological collection is one of the largest and most carefully organized in the world; many of the paintings by Catlin and other depictors of primitive Indian life and personnel are housed in the museum.

Models of authentic Indian and other primitive families carrying on their daily activities are skillfully displayed. Large collections of minerals from the earth and meteorites from the sky are on exhibition; early standards of weights and measures, historic firearms, early telegraph instruments and primitive boats are all there to

be seen. Aeronautical inventions and earliest airplanes are preserved including those of the Wright brothers and Lindbergh's "Spirit of Saint Louis". It houses George Washington's field kit, and many flags of historic significance, among which you may see the original Star Spangled Banner.

Impressive "sample" dresses that belonged to the wives of United States Presidents are also on exhibition, and many, many other things which those who have visited the galleries will vividly recall. One could spend years there without exhausting the exquisite and impressive collections. By far the greatest part of the collection is not on display, but behind the scenes where it is available for study by the staff and qualified visitors. The scientific staff has taken part in more than 1,500 expeditions to all parts of the world and publications based on materials in the Institution form an impressive, valuable, and steadily growing accumulation of scientific documents.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have reported to the Smithsonian Institution almost from the beginning of their organization and it is the purpose of this paper to trace the origin and reason for this obligation on our part. It will be recalled that we were originally incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia under its general incorporation act on June 4, 1891. Under this first charter no mention is made of the Smithsonian Institution, or of our obligation to report to Congress through the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

However, as early as 1892, a committee was appointed to secure from the Congress of the United States a new charter, as it was thought that such an act would give a more national character to the organization than was conferred by the incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia.

On April 5, 1892, Mr. W. L. Wilson, Representative from West Virginia, who later became president of Washington and Lee College and a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, introduced House Bill 7889 to incorporate the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. I find no action taken on Mr. Wilson's bill.

Various contingencies of legislation seem to have prevented the accomplishment of the second incorporation, but on Jan. 7, 1896, Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, whose wife was one of the incorporating members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, introduced Senate Bill 1386 to incorporate the Society, with the requirement that "said Society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe." This bill was referred to the committee on Education and Labor.

On Jan. 9, 1896, Representative D. B. Henderson offered House Bill 3553, the same as Senate Bill 1386. This bill was referred to the Committee on Library, of which Mr. L. E. Quigg was Chairman. He submitted the following report: "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is composed of women descendants from participants in the American Revolution. They founded a Society in the Capital, with branches throughout the Union, nearly six years ago, for patriotic, historical and educational purposes and the bill reported herewith supplies them with a charter. The objects of the Society are purely, patriotic, unselfish and ennobling, and its accomplishments have already been numerous and in the public interest."

Mr. Quigg presented the bill with a "do pass" recommendation—but here ensued a rather amusing dialogue between Representative Quigg and Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, from which I quote a few passages.

Mr. Bailey: Before the report is read, I wish to state that if the gentleman will consent that this be made a corporation in the District of Columbia, I shall have no objections; but I shall object to the present consideration of the bill if it proposes to create a *national* corporation. The practice has been in incorporating benevolent and fraternal societies and orders, such as the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Fraternity, to limit the act of incorporation to the District of Columbia. If the gentleman will agree to an amendment, limiting this corporation to the District of Columbia, I have no objection to the consideration and passage of the bill.

Mr. Quigg: The trouble is that these ladies have their organization throughout the Union. . . .

Mr. Bailey: So have the Masons.

Mr. Quigg: And they have their conventions throughout the Union. . . .

Mr. Bailey: So have the Masons and so have the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Quigg: This bill, Mr. Speaker, has been drawn with careful regard to the objects sought to be accomplished by the association. It is not in any sense of the word, if the gentleman will permit me, a selfish organization: it has absolutely no selfish motives or purposes, and does not intend to make money, or do anything in the way of business that will produce revenue.

Mr. Bailey: If the gentleman will permit me, in order to save time, it is utterly impossible to convince me. . . .

Mr. Bailey seems to have missed the point that the Daughters of the American Revolution organization was neither benevolent nor fraternal, but he persisted in his point of view, and Mr. Quigg finally accepted the amendment, and the bill was passed Jan. 9, 1896. On Feb. 13, 1896, the Hon. John W. Daniel reported in the Senate that the bill had passed the House. He stated that the Daughters of the American Revolution wished to be incorporated before February 22 when they were having their annual meeting in Washington. The Senate, to expedite action, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, considered the bill, and, with two slight amendments, passed it, and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was incorporated by the United States Congress under the general laws of the District of

Columbia. This new corporation of 42 women met subsequently, adopted the Constitution and By-Laws, and accepted the members of the original Society; while the original incorporators, consisting of 25 women, also met and dissolved the old corporation. The official signature of the then President of the Senate (Thomas B. Reed of Maine) is dated Feb. 20, 1896. The articles of incorporation were signed by Grover Cleveland, President, and Adlai Stevenson, Vice President, and the National Society received a special charter on the following May fifth. So far as I can ascertain, the organization was never incorporated nationally, but is still under the District of Columbia. It is noteworthy that our Daughters of the American Revolution records and Revolutionary relics, upon the invitation of Dr. George Brown Goode, were housed for several years in the Smithsonian Institution.

On Feb. 23, 1899, we find that the Vice President, Honorable Garrett A. Hobart, President of the Senate, laid before that body a letter from Mr. S. P. Langley, then Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the annual report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This report covering the years 1890-1897, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered printed in the government printing office as Senate Document 164. This is the first formal printed record that I have been able to find of our reports to the Smithsonian Institution. The theme was "Home and Country" changed from its original "Amor Patriae".

In this connection, the following two items are of interest. In the Senate of the United States, under date of March 6, 1902: "Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that there be printed 7,500 additional copies of Senate Document number 164, third session, 55th Congress, being the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1890 to 1897, together with the historical preface here-with, endorsed by the Board of Management of that society, of which 2,500 shall be for the use of the Senate and 5,000 for the use of the House of Representatives." This is signed by Charles G. Bennet, Secretary; Henry M. Rose, Chief Clerk. In the House of Representatives, June 27, 1902: "Resolved, that the House agrees with the

foregoing concurrent resolution, (Signed) A. MacDowell, Clerk".

This first D. A. R. report was a bound volume of 129 pages, with 34 plates, and contained a list of National and Honorary Officers, the Act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws etc., together with a brief but very interesting report of the Continental Congress and Chapters, and appendices listing Revolutionary relics on hand and a copy of the patent for the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia.

I have looked over all the early D. A. R. reports to the Smithsonian and am much impressed by their excellence. The report of 1902-03 is the largest, with 473 pages and many illustrations. It is of interest that the recording and marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers was carried on from the very beginning of the organization. In the first report it is recorded that Massachusetts had located 196 graves, New York 27; and that Pennsylvania had marked the graves of 200 soldiers who fought at Brandywine. Each subsequent volume contains a report on this important work of locating graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

In the early reports the title of *Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution* was not used. The first report was signed by a committee of four members, and the second by Gertrude B. Darwin, Chairman of the Committee on Annual Reports. Later reports were signed "Editor, Report to the Smithsonian Institution", "Editor, Assistant Historian General", the latter title being used for six years. The report of 1918 is signed "Editor Director General In charge of Report to the Smithsonian Institution". The twenty-second report, for the year 1919, by Mrs. B. D. Heath, Editor, was the first to be signed "Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution", the designation still in use. It was not until 1922 in the twenty-sixth report that the Reporter General, as such, made a detailed oral report to the Continental Congress.

The foregoing circumstances serve to explain the nature of the relationship of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution, and through its Secretary to the Congress of the United States. However, they do not of themselves account for the unique position of

the Daughters of the American Revolution in this respect. The Sons of the American Revolution, also incorporated, make no report; nor does any other patriotic society. It is an honor that we appreciate, and one which we would like to understand more fully. The American Historical Association is apparently the only other organization, not a part of the Smithsonian itself, that makes a similar annual report. It and the Daughters of the American Revolution are usually mentioned in the same or adjacent paragraphs. Both reports are sent to Congress, but for the D. A. R. only the usual documents number is printed and the Smithsonian therefore has none to distribute.

My own study of this question has led me to the conclusion that our Society is primarily indebted for our special distinction to George Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the United States National Museum from 1876 to 1896. Mr. Goode was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Advisory Committee which consisted of ten prominent Sons of the American Revolution, of whom one other member, Mr. W. C. Winlock, was connected with the Smithsonian Institution as Administrative Assistant to Secretary S. P. Langley, and three were the husbands of incorporating members of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Goode served as Chairman of this Advisory Committee with ability and earnestness during, and after, the time of the Society's organization.

His interest may have been occasioned in part by the work of his wife, who was one of the incorporators and a Vice President General on the First National Board, serving under Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Upon the resignation of Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge, Mrs. Goode became Chairman of the Committee on Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia. A number of the Committee meetings were held in George Brown Goode's room at the Smithsonian Institution and he was well informed as to the wishes and needs of the Society.

Mr. Goode recognized the sociological and historical significance of genealogy and was himself a genealogical scholar and the author of the book, "Virginia Cousins," a comprehensive genealogy of the Goode family. He was a patriotic American, a student of American history, the history

of science, and the writings of Washington and Jefferson. He held the view that the "noblesse oblige" of a patriotic and substantial ancestry was of value not only to the individual but to the country itself, and was a power whose influence could scarcely be exaggerated.

Mr. S. P. Langley said, "His work in connection with hereditary and patriotic societies was near to him. He was one of the organizers of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia and Lieutenant Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. He gave constant advice to the Daughters of the American Revolution during their period of organization." The Hon. W. L. Wilson said, "I was thrown a great deal with Dr. Goode in a most informal and unofficial way, and I learned to have the highest possible respect for him, not only as a scientific man but as an individual." Dr. Goode was deservedly honored as an eminent man of science. He was a graduate of Wesleyan, taking post-graduate work under Agassiz at Cambridge, and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Goode was the designer of the D. A. R. insignia which depicts a spinning wheel of gold with a distaff full of silver flax. The design was taken from an old spinning wheel which belonged to Mr. Goode's grandmother. This spinning wheel is now in the D. A. R. Museum. Mr. Goode patented the design for the Daughters in 1891. He died on Sept. 6, 1896, at his home in Lanier Heights, when but 45 years of age and was buried in Oakhill Cemetery in Georgetown, District of Columbia. The National Society passed the following resolution: "The Daughters of the American Revolution have a peculiar claim to mourn this gifted and true-hearted brother. From the first he has been a friend of this association—a friend who gave us wise council and ready sympathy. By us his memory will be kept bright through our beautiful insignia, which he designed, through his broad appreciation of our aims, and his ready expression of untiring interest in our growth and work; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of Dr. G. Brown Goode the Daughters of the American Revolution have sustained an irreparable loss."

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Robert Hutchings Goddard

Father of Rockets

BY MRS. KIM YODER



DR. GODDARD

A PLAQUE honoring the memory of Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard (1882-1945) and his great scientific achievements has been placed by Roswell Chapter, D. A. R., in the Museum at Roswell, New Mexico, with some of his experimental apparatus, donated by Mrs. Goddard.

Many tributes, such as the following by the American Rocket Society, have been paid Dr. Goddard, the scientist:

"With the death on August 10, 1945, of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, American science has lost one of its great pioneers . . . creator of the modern science of rocketry. . . . Almost single-handed, Dr. Goddard developed rocketry from a vague dream to one of the most significant branches of modern engineering"

The *Aeronautical Engineering Review* described Dr. Goddard as a "Man with a mission . . . a great man, a scientist and an engineer, whose work was fully twenty years ahead of his time"

Mrs. Goddard gives a more personal and complete account of her husband.

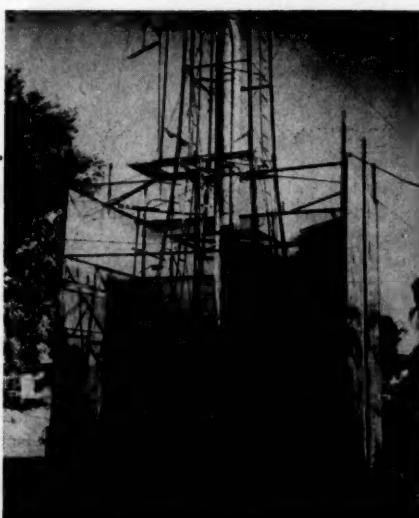
"The life work of my husband has been described as the result of a brilliant mathematical imagination, coupled with quiet persistence and optimism. If a man's work is, as is sometimes claimed, a reflection of his own personality, then this description is quite correct. The solid mathematical deduction behind the high-altitude rocket theory was the core of the serene confidence with which he met, and eventually overcame, doubt and ridicule.

"Dr. Goddard was graduated B.S. at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1908 and A.M. at Clark University in 1910, receiving the Ph.D. degree from the latter in 1911, and the honorary Sc.D. in 1945. He served as professor of physics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., for more than

thirty years, part of the time on leave of absence for research work on rockets at Roswell, New Mexico.

"Contrary to general opinion, his inventiveness was not confined to rockets After 1912, however, when the tremendous possibilities of rockets had become clear to him, everything else in life ran 'a poor second' to his work. Day by day, he painstakingly worked for more than three decades toward his single radiant goal, to make possible the ascent to great altitudes. Not for one moment in those three decades was he free of his dream; but to him it was a dream 'whose service was perfect freedom.'

"Photography was his most practiced hobby, probably because it was a useful tool in his researches When time permitted, he painted in oils, usually landscapes Another valuable resource was his love of music. He played the piano by ear only, but with a physicist's precision in



EXPERIMENTAL ROCKET LAUNCHING TOWER USED BY DR. GODDARD NOW PERMANENTLY PLACED ON THE MUSEUM GROUNDS, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

harmony . . . and, after a concert, could play a fair portion of it from memory, then drift off into improvisations that sometimes were as lovely as the program music . . .

"He was a lifelong member of the Episcopal Church, and occasionally spoke before men's church groups, usually on his work. On one occasion, however, he spoke of his personal philosophy, pointing out that passive goodness was not enough, that evil was an active force, to be overcome only by an aggressive good will on the part of all mankind."

The Smithsonian Institution was among the first to recognize the significance of Dr. Goddard's work and provide the vital financial aid necessary for continuation of his experiments, as later did Mr. Daniel Guggenheim and the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation. In 1948, the latter Foundation established Jet Propulsion Centers at Princeton University and California Institute of Technology, the principal post at each Center being a Robert H. Goddard Professorship, filled by an outstanding man of international reputation in this engineering field. Associated with each Professor are a number of Fellows, with three new ones selected every year for each Center.

The Robert H. Goddard Rocket Exhibit, sponsored by the Daniel and Florence

Guggenheim Foundation, was opened April 21, 1948, with addresses by Harry F. Guggenheim and J. H. Doolittle.

Said General Doolittle: "Before World War II, research such as Dr. Goddard's was little recognized or valued in this country . . . The Germans carefully followed the progress of Dr. Goddard's work . . . It would be foolish to maintain that the Germans merely copied Dr. Goddard's work. . . . But it is no mere coincidence that there is a striking similarity between the German V-2 rockets and the large pump-rocket in the Goddard Exhibit here. That similarity does not end in the outward appearance and in the main structure and the tank and motor design, it continues to the smaller details . . ."

Mr. Guggenheim emphasized: ". . . It was not principally as an implement of war that Dr. Goddard looked upon his creation, although he made many contributions to the use of rockets in war, including the development of a prototype of the bazooka in World War I. At the time of his death in 1945, he was engaged in research with the Army and Navy on military uses of . . . rockets. . . . However, his patents, his writings, and above all his thinking, were directed to his interest in the peaceful uses of the new engine which he had done so much to bring into existence."

Thoughts on a D. A. R. Congress

I lay in bed as o'er the day I thought,
The scent of florists' efforts left me not,
The speeches, flags and singing weren't for nought,
They filled me with a fervor strong and hot;
I seemed to sense that very tenseness which
Had seized those men not very long ago
To fight for right and then to stitch
From this vast land a government to grow.
We, their descendants, seek to make this land
A place where freedom's torch may burn abright,
Where liberty may be for every man
Not just a word, a symbol, but a light.

The din is hushed, the world is quiet; but still
I think and think and know this is His will.

—Guion Trau

SILVER OF PAUL REVERE, THE PATRIOT

LUELLA P. CHASE

National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Museum Committee

OUR ancestors' love for the beautiful silver of Paul Revere on tea tables, in churches and for personal adornment, has preserved, to the present day, more than five hundred of his pieces in private homes and in the finest art galleries of our land.

Paul Revere, the Patriot, was the son of Apollos Rivoire, who was born in France in 1702, of Huguenot parents. Because of religious persecution he was apprenticed at an early age to Mr. John Coney, a goldsmith of high standing in Boston. Apollos soon changed his name to Paul Revere because "the Bumpkins pronounce it easier," and married into the wealthy Hitchbourne family, baptizing his first son Paul Revere in 1735.

Paul, Jr., learned the art of making silver from his father, working in his shop until the latter's death in 1754. Continuing in the work he loved, he was unsurpassed during the fifty years he made silver and was acclaimed the "Master-artisan of the country." His silver is known by its soft smoothness, by its purity and simplicity of form and style, by its exquisite Crests and inscriptions and by its mark, which is a little peller before the name REVERE, in a rectangle, incised, often using his initials P.R., in a rectangle, also incised. His silver for table and home use was endless. The piece for which he is most famous is the lovely Punch Bowl ordered by the "Fifteen Sons of Liberty," whose names are inscribed around the rim. This Bowl has many inscriptions and is of great historical importance. His last was a silver tea set in Federal style, made in 1799, for presentation by fellow citizens to Mr. Edmund Hartt, builder of the Constitution. As a silversmith, he is the best recorder of early events in Boston.

As a patriot, young Revere served a year at Lake George (1756), in the Seven Years' War against France, a second lieutenant in Richard Gridley's artillery regiment. He was a Mohawk at the Boston Tea Party, riding express to New York with the news. History records his thrilling ride on the night of April 18, 1775, to Lexington, to warn the Minute Men of the approach of the British, that they might hide the cannon and gunpowder stored there. Narrating this famous ride in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," the Poet Longfellow says: "The fate of a nation was riding that night."

During the American Revolution, he was in command of Castle Island, directing the production of cannon and ammunition for the Army. He erected the first copper mill in America, furnishing copper sheeting for the Navy, with which the Constitution was sheathed. Bold and fearless in the cause of freedom, he was a true patriot. (1735-1818).

The D.A.R. Museum has one teaspoon and one dessertspoon made by Paul Revere, the Patriot. The teaspoon was the gift of Mrs. Willis I. Milham of Ft. Massachusetts Chapter, through Massachusetts State Society; the dessertspoon was the gift of the Massachusetts D.A.R., honoring Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Former State Regent. More pieces of his beautiful silver are greatly desired for our Historical Museum in Memorial Continental Hall.

Reference: "Paul Revere And The World He Lived In," by Esther Forbes. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1942.

Illustration Note: Teaspoon and dessertspoon made by the patriot, Paul Revere.



We are born to do benefits—Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*, I, 2.

American Independence

BY MARY C. THOMASON

AT LAST, the day has arrived, July 4, 1951. The day we commemorate as Independence Day! What does it mean to you and me, fellow Americans? Is it a picnic, a baseball game, a fishing trip, or a visit to friends and relatives in the country? To all of us, it is, or should be, a joyous day and a day of Thanksgiving. Across the years, this day stands as a commemoration of the greatest document in American History, the Declaration of Independence! Every school child knows the story. But, first, let us take a glimpse into the life of the author of this great document.

It was my good fortune four years ago to stand at the very shrine of Democracy, on the front lawn of Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, in the early morning sunlight and look across the rolling Virginia hillside, and watch the rising sun flood the valley. There, in the freshness of the dewy summer morning, I gazed enraptured on the spectacle before me, envisioning the by-gone days. The very presence of the man seemingly lingers about the place. He has been called the father of American architecture, having designed Monticello himself. The "fiddle-back" layout of his lawn, the flower-bordered walks, the timepiece, made by Jefferson's own hands, over the doorway with its slowly rolling wooden ball denoting the passage of time, bespoke the charm of the man who once lived here. It all filled me with awe too inspiring for words, here at the shrine, the very cradle of American Independence!

"Only yesterday," I mused, "the President of the United States stood here on the same spot where I am now standing." Further contemplating, an inner voice said, "So this, indeed is a hallowed spot. The man who built this home and lived here wrote the American Declaration of Independence." It all seemed just like the old history book said when I was a school-girl in the fifth grade. Scarcely believing it all, I found myself humming, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

Thomas Jefferson was born April 13, 1743, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains at Shadwell, Virginia. He was the third of eight children of Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph. He had an unusual background, inheriting fine qualities from each parent which later left their imprint in shaping the destiny of his life. From Jane Randolph, his mother, came his charm, music, appreciation of art, sensitive nature, diplomacy and culture. From Peter, his father, he got his liberal ideas about government, mathematical traits, and zest for hard work. He also inherited a strong tall body and love for the outdoors from his father.

Let us now look at the education of Thomas Jefferson. He once remarked if it had been a choice between an education and his father's estate, he preferred an education. At seventeen, Thomas Jefferson entered William and Mary College. He was far from a handsome lad, raw-boned, freckled-faced, with sandy hair, large feet and hands, prominent cheek bones and chin. He was strong, erect, agile, with a degree of rusticity about him, fresh and healthy-looking.

He took college work very seriously, almost neglecting proper food and exercise. His gallops on horseback became less frequent. He often studied fifteen hours a day. There at Williamsburg he met many future leaders who were to shape American government and leave an indelible imprint for all time and all coming generations. Thomas frequently was invited to the Governor's Palace to bring his violin and play in concert with the governor. "Three things became a passion with me," he once said, "music, mathematics, and architecture."

As a law student, he was an eye-witness to the famous Patrick Henry speech in the House of Burgesses, 1765. There Patrick Henry denounced the Stamp Act and gave his five famous resolutions that the Colonists should be treated like Englishmen, at least, have representation if they were to be taxed. Thomas Jefferson never forgot this

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Our Independence Day

BY GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

IN observance of the 175th anniversary of the adoption of our immortal Declaration of Independence, it is timely and appropriate to summarize the steps leading to this unique document, so that Americans may better understand and appreciate its value and be more willing to work harder in these crucial times to preserve its fundamental principles for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry "Light-horse Harry" Lee, of Virginia, offered a motion in the Second Continental Congress that the 13 American Colonies ought to be free and independent of English control. Previously, on April 12, the Fourth Provincial Convention at Halifax, N. C., had authorized its delegates to Continental Congress to "concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming alliances."

Vote on Lee's motion was postponed until other representatives could ascertain the opinions of their constituents at home. To some of the men this was a new idea and they had to be careful about such an important matter. For there were still many Americans who had never seriously considered breaking ties with the Mother Country, even though the Revolutionary War had actually been in progress since the stirring fight at Lexington, Mass., on April 19, 1775, and though various communities had drafted local Declarations of Independence.

Meantime, in Continental Congress, a committee was named to draw up a suitable National Declaration of Independence, in case the independence motion could be passed. On the committee were Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston.

Lee's motion was discussed July 1. Next day it was passed by vote of the Colonies, "that these Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." Adams declared that the second of July would become "the most memorable Epoch in the History of America," and should be forever celebrated. Instead, however, we observe the fourth of July, when the com-

mittee's Declaration, written primarily by Jefferson, was adopted by the Congress. But, on that day, only John Hancock, President of the group, signed it.

As news of the Congressional action spread through the Colonies, slowly, of course, due to difficulties in those pioneer days of transportation and communications, it was given hearty though belated acclaim. In practically all the great centers of population there were celebrations accompanying the reading of the document. Cannon roared their approval, and toasts were offered to the new Nation. Copies of the Declaration were rushed by "swift" couriers to the various Continental Army officers, who read it to their troops amid loud cheers.

The ringing of the now-famous Liberty Bell in Philadelphia has become a symbolic tradition in American history. When news of the independence decision reached Boston, the town sheriff read it to the assembled people, who long had borne the brunt of much trouble with the British. Emblems of royalty, as the arms from the town house, were burned publicly.

Seventeen days after adoption, Congress decided to have the Declaration engrossed on parchment and signed by each member. By August 2 this copy was ready. Fifty members present then signed it. Others signed later, one not actually attaching his signature until 1781.

Accordingly, it is a mistake to say that July 4 is the date of the *signing* of the Declaration of Independence. That is the date it was *adopted*.

Philadelphia and Boston led the way for the first public celebrations of the first anniversary of July 4. On that date in 1777 Boston celebrated with a parade, a sermon before the Legislature, a public dinner and much cannonading. According to a diary kept by Elizabeth Drinker, Philadelphia on that day was "illuminated, and a great number of windows broken, on ye anniversary of Independence and Freedom."

On July 4, 1778, Elizabeth Drinker's journal entry at Philadelphia read: "A

great fuss this evening—it being the Anniversary of Independence; firing of Guns, Sky-Rockets, etc. Candles were too scarce and dear to have an illumination, which perhaps saved some of our windows."

Another early celebration of July 4 took place in 1778 at New Bern, N. C., where practically the entire populace joined in a spirited holiday program. According to the North Carolina Gazette of July 10: "On this day, the bright morning star of this western world arose in the east, and warned us to immerse from the slavish tyranny and servile dependence on a venal and corrupt court, and assume to ourselves a name among nations . . . This day was observed here with every possible mark and demonstration of joy and reverence; triple salutes were fired from the batteries in town, and on board the ship Cornell, and the privateer brig Bellona, belonging to this port, the gentlemen of the town met, where many toasts suitable to the importance of the day were drank, and the evening happily concluded."

The first celebration of the fourth of July by special enactment of a State Legislature took place in North Carolina in 1783. The General Assembly was in session when news of the signing of the peace treaty for the Revolution arrived. The Legislators passed a resolution calling for Statewide observance of the approaching fourth of July as a special day of thanksgiving and independence. Gov. Alexander Martin issued a proclamation setting aside the holiday, the first proclamation of its kind in America.

In Washington's period the anniversary was not always kept as a holiday. Comparatively few and scattered celebrations, with their toasts, dinners, minuets and sermons, were far different from today's modern observances.

During the nineteenth century they became more general. An outstanding celebration took place at Boston in 1822, when the city was in gala attire and the Governor of Massachusetts received the Society of the Cincinnati, including 24 veterans of the Revolution. The President of the organization read a letter from LaFayette.

On the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, which they had helped draft, John Adams, second

President of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson, third President, long rivals but later reconciled, both passed away July 4, 1826. James Monroe, fifth President, died July 4, 1831.

With the passing of the years, fireworks became widely used for the celebrations, and the day served for special occasions. Gov. DeWitt Clinton of New York turned the first sod for the digging of the Erie Canal in 1817. Charles Carroll, last surviving Signer, broke ground on July 4, 1828, for the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first railroad in the country. John Fremont on July 4, 1846, declared California free.

In 1850 the cornerstone was laid for the Washington Monument in Washington. A statue of George Washington was unveiled in 1856 in Union Square, New York City. The stars of the 47th and 48th States, New Mexico and Arizona, were added to the American Flag in 1912. Foreign governments associated with the United States during the first World War arranged a celebration for the day in 1919 at Washington. The face of George Washington carved by Gutzon Borglum on Mount Rushmore, South Dakota, was unveiled July 4, 1930.

Of the 55 men who signed the Declaration of Independence, 31 were college-bred and all were of superior education and talents for their times. Twenty-five were lawyers or trained for law. There were five doctors, eleven planters, eight merchants, two ministers, one banker, one iron manufacturer, one printer and one shipbuilder.

Benjamin Franklin, aged 70, was the oldest signer. Stephens Hopkins was 69 and Francis Lewis, 63. The two youngest were Thomas Lynch and Edward Rutledge, 27 years old. Nineteen were under 40. Jefferson was 33. Two were brothers—Francis Lightfoot Lee and Richard Henry Lee. Of the 40 men who signed our Federal Constitution, six had been signers of the Declaration of Independence—Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, James Wilson and George Reed.

Not until 1873 did Pennsylvania pass the first law declaring the Fourth of July to be a legal holiday in that State each year. Other States have followed this legislative example, so that now the date is observed

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Northland College

By N. B. DEXTER

THIS is the genealogy of Northland: seventy Cambridge College men built Harvard; ten graduates of Harvard were the "undertakers" who "gave forty folios for the founding of a college at the New Haven"; eight graduates of the school so formed were the backbone of Beloit College that was in its earlier days proud to be known as the "Yale of the West"; and sons of Beloit were chiefly instrumental in founding the academy that became Northland College.

Of the many who helped, perhaps three were pre-eminent: E. P. Wheeler, born on Madeline Island Chippewa Indian Reservation, son of Missionaries L. H. and Sarah Hinchcliff Wheeler; the Rev. G. W. Nelson, General Secretary of the Wisconsin Congregational Home Missionary Society; and Prof. A. W. Burr, who set up the curriculum of the Academy, patterning it after that of Beloit Academy. The Academy building, later named Wheeler Hall, was modeled after Beloit's Scoville Hall.

On the gatepost of our great grand-parental institution is a statement which can be offered as well-nigh a law of American college founding. After homes are reared, churches built, the civil government settled, one of the next things is the founding of a college.

The 40's and 50's flooded the prairie States with thousands of settlers and dotted them with scores of colleges—among them all the southern Wisconsin colleges, but settlement and college foundings were alike stopped by the pine forest that covered the entire region north of a line across Wisconsin from Green Bay to Hudson. With the development of the lumbering industry came hundreds of sawmill towns and lumbering centers and in 1890 the business was at its height.

It is impossible to say who first had the idea of a school in the north. Certainly at this time the thought was in many minds.

Accordingly, we find a committee appointed by the Northwestern and Winnebago Conventions of Congregational churches to canvass the matter, and conference called in response to an invitation from Mr. Charles H. Pratt, at the village

of Pratt, Bayfield County, Wisconsin, on Wednesday, August 5, 1891, for further consideration of the project. Mr. Wheeler characterized lumberman Pratt as "a sweet spirited man with a passion for Christian service."

The conference proposed to grapple with the problem, as indicated by the official agenda. Secular and Christian education; resources, prospective developments of the region; sketches of similar institutions; need of a Christian Academy; a colony or a thriving business center as a location; a plan for an academy at Pratt; the purpose of industrial work; possible patronage; a plan of procedure in selecting site; securing endowments and founding an academy.

Some strenuous thinking was done or the program was pretty well cut and dried beforehand in the mind of some of the group because that very afternoon a committee of incorporators was appointed: the Rev. A. O. Wright, Madison; the Rev. F. T. Rouse, Superior; Dr. Edwin Ellis, Ashland; the Rev. W. M. Ellis, Tomahawk; and the Rev. G. W. Nelson, Eau Claire. They met informally that same evening in Mr. Pratt's office, with the whole conference group sitting in informally, by invitation. The details of number of trustees, Declaration of Principles, the Articles of Incorporation, etc., were touched upon. The Rev. G. W. Nelson and Dr. Ellis, as the committee on principles, reported:

"Believing the highest type of manhood is developed only under the guidance of distinctively Christian principles and influence, we deem it of vital importance that the institution should be conducted as a thoroughly Christian Academy."

"In view of the large number of people from foreign countries in the region, particular regard for their interests should be constantly cherished."

"While the primary work of the Academy should be to prepare young people for a thorough College Course, yet industrial and commercial features should be prominent in its work."

"The institution should be open to students of both sexes and of all races."

Thus these men blazed a trail which needed simply widening to become the highway of Northland College. The Articles of Incorporation were duly drawn up, signed October 1, 1891; recorded October 8, at 2:30 P. M., in Volume 43, on page 432, and North Wisconsin Academy was a legal entity.

But it was not yet decided where the new school was to be, so Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Wheeler were appointed a committee to seek proposals from various communities. Four sites were offered by various parties at Ashland. Tradition has it that when the various sites were inspected it was necessary to cross the creek in the ravine on Ellis Avenue on a slippery log, from which Secretary T. G. Grassie ignominiously slid off. None the less, this site was selected "provided that by May 19, 1892, a sum of not less than \$30,000 in cash for building be assured, exclusive of site."

E. P. Wheeler was elected president and manager at a salary of \$1,800 a year, which, by some strange chance, he has never drawn although for almost fifty years his labors did not cease!

The estimated cost of the building was about \$21,000, with possible resources: subscriptions not yet in, \$10,000; material donated, \$7,500; lots valued at \$7,000; cash \$2,700. The Congregational Educational Society placed the Academy on its list of institutions to be aided. The curriculum was prepared by Mr. Burr, and September 20, class work was begun in temporary quarters under the part time leadership of the Rev. S. T. Kidder, then supply pastor of the Ashland Congregational Church.

By January 4, 1893, there was trouble brewing; the President and Secretary were directed to borrow \$10,000 on a mortgage and authorized to sell anything other than the site of the school to raise money to complete the building. The panic of '93 was in full swing and the infant institution that had been started with a goal of \$30,000 apparently in sight found itself at the completion of the first year with indebtedness on the building and equipment, to the teachers, and everywhere, totaling over \$14,000. Nevertheless, they went ahead; a budget of \$5,600 was made for the forthcoming year and about sixty students

enrolled. On December 26, 1893, President Wheeler reported to the board a total indebtedness of \$17,000, which was soon to be increased by further payments due on the building and that the contractors were going to place a lien upon the building.

These college fathers discussed the legal devices by which they might delay payment of their debts.

Construction of the building was dragging, completion was postponed. Everyone was gloomy, and it was difficult to get quorums out to meetings concerned mainly with the ever present problem of how to get more money. Those were times to try the souls of men.

During all this period Secretary Theodore Clifton of the Congregational Education Society was rendering yeoman service in the effort to raise the debt which was \$15,000 and take care of current expense. On August 16, 1898, he reported that some progress had been made and a week later, the two banks agreed to reduce their \$10,000 claim to about \$6,000.

The worst of the national depression seemed to be about over and considerable money was coming in through the activities of Mr. Stanley Lathrop and his publication, *Helping Hand*. On October 1, 1898, there was the suggestion that Mr. Lathrop give employment to students in his printing office. This is the first reference that we find to any definite student industry. On March 29, 1899, Professor Burr of Beloit presented letters and made statements about M. J. Fenenga, a young man about to graduate from Chicago Theological Seminary, a student volunteer for whom a foreign field was not then available and who therefore offered to "take the toughest job available in this country." Later Mr. Fenenga appeared before the committee and after due consideration was elected Principal of the Academy, to begin work about May 15, at a salary of \$700 a year in addition to room and fuel. On May 20, Mr. Fenenga began repairs on the almost abandoned academy building. That same spring Dr. J. M. Dodd of Ashland was elected to membership on the Board of Trustees, and since that time very literally night and day had served the school in sickness and in health to the limit of his strength until his recent death. It was not easy going, creditors were very impatient,

but everyone worked, with the result that on January 17, 1900, a great public celebration was held at which the mortgage on the academy property was burned. Dr. Dodd always insisted that this was "the greatest day in the history of Northland".

Certain evidence that the institution had no intention of dying is contained in the record of the special meeting held March 21, 1902, at which Mr. Daniel Brownell and Miss Mary Whitelaw, who had been appointed by the academy students, presented a petition, after expressing their appreciation of the opportunities offered, that "the honorable members of the Board of Trustees take the steps necessary to provide a Ladies' Dormitory, a complete gymnasium, and such other alterations on the present Academy building as may be necessary; also improvements on the present Academy campus and athletic field."

Miss Mary Whitelaw also read a petition, "It is known by anyone who has taken the trouble to visit the Academy that the present accommodations are not as they should be," and she proceeded to offer very specific criticism. "We therefore, the young women students of the Academy, do petition you, the Honorable Board of Trustees, to build for the young men a new gymnasium, and for us a new dormitory, and that for both, you superintend the clearing up of the campus." Certainly a very impressive demonstration was staged, with the result that Mr. Fenenga was directed to devote all time possible to funds for new buildings and improvement.

But current receipts for the year were \$1250. Less than \$125 was paid to members of the faculty, but there was an item of \$77 for planting trees on the campus. Some men do not know when they are whipped! By the fall of 1902, things were looking up.

In 1903, a legacy of \$5,000 payable in five years from the estate of T. D. Kellogg, of Antigo, was discounted for \$3,000 in cash, enabling the payment of many past due accounts. The situation was so encouraging that on January 13, 1904, a campaign for \$8,000 for a girls' dormitory was undertaken, and about \$1,000 was soon pledged. In the spring of 1904 the Education Society invited Mr. Fenenga to New England, to speak in behalf of its work during February, March and part of April.

Upon his return to Wisconsin, Mr. Fenenga reported that he had spoken 54

times in 62 days, had secured \$200 for scholarships, pledges toward a broom factory building, a promise of \$350 from the Massachusetts and Connecticut Woman's Missionary Society to pay the salary of one teacher for the next year, \$1,000 for the new building from Mrs. H. Woods of Boston, and an appointment to speak at the Annual Woman's Missionary Society meeting at Park Street Church, Boston, in the coming fall. Thus the series of Northland visits to New England was gotten under way by his dynamic personality.

Excavation for the new dormitory was started when Mr. Fenenga announced the receipt of \$2,500 from M. T. Dill of Prescott and his promise of \$2,500 more by the following October. The \$11,000 bid of T. E. Pugh for the construction of the new building was accepted and on June 14, 1905, was laid the cornerstone of Dill Hall. The total enrollment of the year of 1904-1905 was sixty-eight.

On August 4, 1906, Mr. Fenenga reported that Mr. Dill was anxious to have the academy begin college work at once, and offered to pay \$1,500 toward the work for the first year. At the State Conference, Mr. Fenenga made "an elaborate report showing that North Wisconsin occupied a large space and was a strategic point for college work." Thereupon, the following motion was made and unanimously adopted: "This convention heartily endorses the work of the Ashland Academy and the establishment of Northland College." Thus unostentatiously, Northland College came into being.

In 1907, Woods Hall was built of cement blocks made by students, the first floor to be used for the student industry program, and the two upper floors as men's dormitory.

In June, 1908, Mr. Fenenga was elected



MEMORIAL HALL, GIRLS' DORMITORY

president—which might be termed the recognition of a *de facto* government.

Fenenga continued driving ahead, overriding obstacles that would have broken most men's hearts and spirits, committing himself ever more deeply with absolute faith in the future of Northland and North Wisconsin. When his salary could not be paid he took lots and began the construction of a house; he accepted wild land at an optimistic valuation, in lieu of salary; he planted hundreds of trees for later generations to enjoy. He brought back seeds from the Washington Elm which were planted in a nursery and later transplanted along the brow of the ravine in front of the home Mr. Fenenga built, now known as Fenenga Hall. Mightily virile, driven by "the impelling power of a great ideal"—to apply to himself the title of one of his addresses,—the question sometimes arose with regard to him whether he was a fool or a dreamer, but there are some men who have become as fools and there have been some dreamers later esteemed as prophets.

The Academy was founded just in time to be hit by the panic of 1893. The college program was inaugurated just in time to get the effect of the depression of 1907. None the less, Fenenga was driving ahead toward an endowment. D. K. Pearsons gave the first lift in an offer of July 17, 1909. "I will give you \$10,000 for endowment when you get \$40,000 to add to the \$10,000 for perpetual endowment. I will give till the first of next May to close up, and no longer." On December 15, 1909, Mr. Fenenga announced that he had promised enough money to secure the \$10,000. A ranch property valued at \$30,000 from Mr. Dill, \$5,000 from Victor Lawson, and the last \$5,000 by the Congregational Education Society. On January 19, he reported another \$5,000 in cash. On June 1, Mr. Fenenga reported that there was nearly \$85,000 subscribed, \$17,000 conditional upon the full \$100,000 being raised.

Now we find a different note in the records of the infant institution. Whereas before, meetings had been given over to discussions of how to forestall creditors, now we find meeting after meeting given over to a careful consideration of loans and investments. The salary of the president which had been taken "when, if and

as" was raised to \$2,000 a year, with every prospect of its being paid. It marked the close of a phase of the development of Northland. The human dynamo that had taken the bankrupt academy and had built out of it a college with three main buildings and an income producing endowment approaching \$100,000 felt that he no longer fitted into the picture. He felt that a new "wheelhorse" was needed, and on May 20, 1914, he resigned. It may be taken as typical of the man, that at this meeting he spoke of the interest Mrs. Gertrude R. Lewis and her sister Miss Lewis had in Northland and suggested that "we invite Mrs. Lewis to work up a design for a college seal." It was decided "that a picture representing two figures in a forest ready to clear a path be taken as a foundation for a college seal."

J. D. Brownell, whom Mr. Fenenga had found working in a Clark County lumber camp, had finished his academy course at Ashland and because of the high quality of his work, had been retained as instructor; had then gone on to Ripon and Amherst; in 1910, had been recalled to Northland as teacher of English. He was now unanimously selected as the man most able to continue the work. The retiring president wrote a hearty letter to the friends of the school urging that they give Mr. Brownell the loyal support that they had given him, and the "wheel horse" went out to Oregon to start another pioneer project, where he gave valiant service for many years.

President Brownell was given little opportunity to get into his stride before things began to happen. In his first year of service, on the morning of April 29, 1915, Wheeler Hall burned. It was a major calamity, but it showed his stuff. Before the fire was out the students had met and pledged \$867, the faculty and trustees all chipped in. Class work was carried on in the High School and Congregational Church. Rebuilding was started at once, with a change of roof design that gave an additional story of usable space.

At the close of his first year's work, President Brownell reported an enrollment in all departments of 147, with total income of \$19,000 and an expenditure of \$18,000. In conjunction with the work of getting started he had traveled 15,000 miles and delivered over 100 addresses.

He had taken to New England a quartette of Northland singers who had made a favorable impression.

The period immediately before the entrance of the United States into the war found the College with bright prospects. The newly constructed Wheeler Hall was in use, scholastic standards were being raised, total enrollment was 167, the largest in the history of the school. The Academy department was still greatly in the ascendancy, but the College was showing the greatest comparative gain. The total budget in 1917 was \$23,700.

In 1918, the War was on. We find in the records that the college wrote a donor of \$500 that "we have ploughed up and are seeding to wheat approximately thirty acres and with prospects at present, we feel sure that the crop will help feed the soldiers and the allies in this tremendous struggle." College enrollment dropped so that there were practically no men left in the college department.

The night of February 17, 1919, Woods Hall was destroyed by fire and another rebuilding problem had to be solved. In 1919, George Lewis of Westfield, Mass., came as teacher of History and Librarian, to begin his remarkable work of building a college library from the inauspicious beginning of one small room filled with an uncatalogued collection of miscellaneous books. He served with distinction until

his death in 1933. J. T. Kendrigan came also in 1919, as teacher of mathematics, who has, in addition to his teaching, in his capacity as Registrar fostered friendly relations with other schools.

In the post-war boom, the college budget began to grow, increasing \$10,000 in the year 1919-20 to reach the then unheard of figure of \$37,000.

At the annual meeting of 1921, we find a significant question raised. Should Northland continue and extend its opportunities of self help or should it increase its tuition and equipment and attempt to attract students with more means? The decision was that Northland should continue along the lines followed in the past.

In 1921, N. B. Dexter joined the staff and has variously served in the development of student industries, college promotional work, and as an English teacher. In 1923, Dr. E. E. Speicher, fourth of the "old timers" still on the staff, came as teacher of education, philosophy and religion. In 1922-23, the college department first outstripped the academy department in enrollment. In 1924, the D. A. R. added Northland to its list of approved schools.

The interest of Wisconsin and Illinois in the rapidly growing college of the North continued to mount until under the leadership of the Women's Home Missionary Union, a campaign for a new girls' dormitory was undertaken, and brought to its



CRAFT SHOP, CREWS AND HANDICRAFT

peak in 1925, with the result that 1,479 individuals and 344 organizations pledged toward the project, and at commencement time in June 1926, the cornerstone of the W.H.M.U. Memorial Hall was laid. The building, when completed, cost a little under \$100,000.

April, 1926, for the third time, fire came on a late Sunday afternoon, and in a few hours Dill Hall, that had housed so many Northland girls, was destroyed. But the new dormitory increased attendance; and again the college work continued consistently to extend beyond its income, so the effort for further funds had to be continued.

In order that the real worth of Northland college might be studied and presented by an impartial critic, in 1928 the trustees engaged Dr. Floyd Reeves, one of the most able students of college organization and administration in America, to conduct a survey of Northland, similar to his studies of more than one hundred other schools. Preliminary to this, the college gave a standard intelligence test under the most rigid conditions and had the papers sealed and sent to another school for grading. The findings were that the Northland student body ranked with the very ablest of American college groups. Dr. Reeves' report backed by some fifty pages of charts and graphs, details three great findings:

First, "Northland is the only opportunity an immense number of vigorous pioneer young people have of obtaining an education; second, "viewed by all standards which measure the ideal location of a college with view to the service it can render, Northland is possibly without equal in the whole United States"; third, "I know of no institution in America where a dollar invested produces larger dividends in young men and women trained for the social order."

On the strength of Dr. Reeves' findings and recommendations, in an act of inter-denominational co-operation almost unprecedented, the Board of Endowment of a sister denomination, the Disciples of Christ, offered its counsel and personnel in the conduct of a crusade for Northland, a well-planned effort, solidly built on the recommendations of the Reeves Survey with a goal of \$550,000 to be raised in the next five years.

The Crusade started out auspiciously. Money came in well; again the college

trustees were privileged to study investment problems. But the 1929 depression struck. The Crusade bogged down as the nation bogged down, and the trustees had to make a far-reaching decision. Should they drastically reduce the college budget to the figure of proven probable income, curtailing expenses and limiting services in order to hold their trust funds intact as investments; or should they interpret their duty to be to use all funds according to their judgment of what would be best for the building and safe-guarding of Northland College?

They accepted the second alternative. The Crusade was changed into a fight for life, and the Crusade funds enabled Northland to survive the depression. The best defense is frequently a vigorous offensive.

When the depression threatened, the college drove ahead in vocal music, traditionally an area of strength.

In 1931, Sigvart Steen, a talented student of Melius Christensen, the great choir leader of St. Olaf College, was engaged to head the department of music. Within a year, he had trained a competent choir. Through the following years he developed a spectacularly successful choir of some sixty voices which in annual tours through the East and the Middle West ranked among the very finest in the nation. In 1935, the choir sang before the D. A. R. Continental Congress and also in the White House. Beginning in 1937, he developed a Northland Band composed of members of the choir. For ten years the Northland Choir was such a success that it overshadowed all other phases of college life. Then came the war, with Northland men and women scattered over the earth, Sigvart Steen, a musical director in the navy, and girl's ensemble carrying on the tradition of Northland music.

While the choir in 1931 was singing the college into the musical column, football was putting it on the sports page. In that year a tough aggregation of huskies under the coaching of Milton "Moose" Gardner, former Green Bay Packer, played through a hard season and ended it as one of the five teams in the country which had not only won every game, but had not been scored upon. However, in the next year or two, their opponents adequately eliminated any danger of permanent conceit.

The third development of the early depression period was the Northland Craft Shop. In a booklet published in 1931, N. B. Dexter states the problem of need for student self-help and the approach to a solution.

"We operate a printing plant . . . cook . . . serve meals . . . use only student labor in the library. Not one dollar's worth of outside help in these departments . . . student firemen, secretaries, bookkeeping assistants. Many work in town, but there is never work enough to go around.

"I worked with the things at hand—pines, iron, copper, sandstone, maple sugar—trying to make something saleable, native and of enduring worth. The students needed piece work that should not require an expensive plant, that would be a change from book-work, hobby builders or hobby utilizers that would produce a product which would minister to the friendships upon which the life of Northland is dependent. . . . In its first year more than twenty students earned a large part of their expenses in the shop . . . a self-respecting business and a worthy part of the educational program of Northland."

Articles pictured in the bulletin include hand-wrought copper vases, candle-sticks and sconces, trays, etc.; rustic furniture, baskets, bark slab wren houses packed with maple syrup and wintergreen candy, turkeys made from Norway pine cones, and balsam pillows. The bulk of the sales were in the hand-wrought copper. Until the war took both workmen and copper, the craft shop prospered under a succession of student craftsmen: Ludwig Dick, Eric Enblom, Art Minor, Louis Minor, Orlin Johnson and Louis Kolonko.

As a result of the aggressive policy of growth adopted by the college during the depression years, the student body steadily increased from about 150 in 1930, to 267 in 1939, the highest figure the school had

ever reached. In 1939, Dr. Brownell completed 25 years in the presidency and Dean Hitchcock retired after 35 years of service.

This same year, primarily through the aid of the Wisconsin D. A. R. which under the dynamic leadership of Helen Kimberley (Mrs. W. Z.) Stuart, then State Regent, had become increasingly interested in the school, work was started on a new library building, a replica of the Wakefield Memorial Mansion which marks the birthplace of George Washington. The building was completed and dedicated in 1941. To acquaint the community with the new building and to raise a fund for "extras", the Northland College Dames (faculty ladies and wives of trustees and faculty men) organized a Colonial Library Tea which was so successful and so colorful that it became an annual social event.

In 1941, Dean Hitchcock died suddenly in Florida. His passing so soon after his retirement inevitably accentuated President Brownell's weariness, and he reiterated his desire to drop the load. He was given the title of President Emeritus in recognition of his 28 years of unceasing devotion, and his resignation accepted, to be effective July 31, 1942. After a summer at his cottage at Sioux River, he and Mrs. Brownell retired to Florida where they could live near their son, Ballard. On May 13, 1949, he died, and was laid to rest in Florida.

After a long and careful study, the Trustees offered the presidency to John A. Reuling, back in America after 14 years of distinguished service as Dean of Men and Headmaster of Normal Training College, at Adams College, Natal, Union of South Africa.

As soon as President Reuling had got his footing in the college, he undertook with great vigor a task that he characterized as "running a three ring circus." Through the long depression, the college finances had got into a deplorable condition. This situation, terribly accentuated by the war and the loss of most of the men of the college, dictated his first two moves, to try to increase current income and to build a backlog of endowment or other continuing financial support.

The new president's intelligence, vigor, and enthusiasm caught on in the community and within a year he was able to start a campaign for \$250,000 to create a "Greater Northland"; in this he had the hearty back-



NORTHLAND HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

ing of the Trustees and a Sponsors Committee headed by W. J. Hodgkins, head of the Lake Superior District Power Company and at the time President of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

President Reuling built squarely on the solid foundations that had already been laid. A long succession of Northlanders had been making good. The picture of a print shop crew of twenty years ago printed with the stories proved a telling argument. "Any college in America would be extremely proud to publish this picture. It was taken in 1923, and shows the Northland Print Shop Crew of that year, earning their way through school." Dr. Frank Schultz, (farm boy, college sophomore) is now Dean of the College of Letters and Arts, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota; Dr. Walter Giersbach (son of a laborer, college senior) now President of Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon; Harold Benton (son of a Lake Superior lighthouse keeper, academy sophomore) now owner of a successful gift shop in Duluth, Minnesota; Rudolph Pyrczak (farm boy, academy senior) now C.P.A. and Cost Accountant, Edwards and Deutsch Lithographing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Wesley Warvi (farm boy, Academy freshman), Cancer Research Specialist, killed in a war accident while on duty with the army.

The Ashland community got the Northland campaign off to a good start in the fall of 1943 by raising more than \$60,000 from individuals, business and other organizations, and corporations having Ashland plants. By March of 1944, about \$150,000 of the projected quarter million was in sight, and the work of plant improvement was well under way. Throughout the home community contributions were given with marked goodwill and appreciation for what the College means to Ashland and its environs.

The Congregational Education Society which had always been most friendly, contributed \$1,000 to the current expense of the college, and the Wisconsin Congregational Conference increased its support.

Many individuals who had been long time friends of the school stepped up the scale of their support. In addition to the special campaign, miscellaneous contributions to the current expenses had reached the highest point in years; and a program of college analysis by the faculty looking

toward complete accreditation recognition by all agencies was in progress.

Location and limited plant capacity denied Northland any war training units. Meanwhile, the war was draining students away. Regular enrollment dropped to 75 in 1942-43, and to 60 in 1943-44. Meanwhile, some 350 alumni, former students, and faculty were serving in the armed forces.

Because Northland was among the first to enter upon the Civilian Pilot Training program in 1941, an unusually large proportion of Northland fliers saw service early.

In the winter of 1943-44, plant renovations in Wheeler Hall were completed up to the limit of war restrictions. Betterments included enlargement and modernization of the administrative offices, sanding and refinishing floors of the first and second stories, installation of additional electrical outlets to make possible the use of audio-visual and other technical aids to teaching; and in the basement new piping system, renewed footings, new floor, and other repairs preliminary to a complete remodeling of this basement floor, and a new south entrance near the ground level.

The very great wartime strategic importance of Africa was being threatened by enemy propaganda and the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions, and the U. S. State Department felt that President Reuling's intimate knowledge of Africa and several African languages made him of very great worth to the war effort. In response to urgent pleas, he left Northland in 1945 after three years of distinguished service to accept "major responsibility for the Board in Africa," a responsibility that has been even further increased.

Dr. Manley MacDonald, Dean of Men and Director of Personnel at Winona State Teacher's College, succeeded Dr. Reuling and continued the various developmental programs that had been started, the renovation of the buildings, construction and landscaping of the campus quadrangle, and the perennial seeking for funds.

This same year of 1945, Dr. L. H. Brumbaugh came to Northland as Dean of the College.

The flood of returning veterans hit Northland, and the student body that had contained only sixty girls and half a dozen

men leaped to more than three hundred. The College had "bounced back" exactly as after the First World War, and soon enrollment was a half larger than ever before.

In preparation for the "G. I. Invasion," the College authorities had been planning the careful utilization of every possible additional part of classroom space. This program included the drastic step of eliminating the Craft Shop and rebuilding Woods Hall first floor to provide additional laboratory space. Since three fourths of the students were receiving veteran benefits, self-help work was very much less essential for a time.

Through the U. S. Office of Education and other governmental agencies, the College was supplied with six surplus barracks to create a Veterans' housing unit to accommodate about forty single Veterans and a dozen families; and in 1947 from war surplus a student center building providing an auditorium seating four hundred, a recreation center; and office, locker rooms and equipment storage facilities for the athletic department.

Meanwhile, President MacDonald had faced the difficult personal decision. "I find it very difficult to separate myself from the College," he wrote. Nonetheless, he recognized that with his whole professional experience in departments of education in tax-supported schools, he was working at a disadvantage and under great strain as the head of a frontier college still definitely in the missionary tradition. Therefore, with the transition period from war to peace safely passed, with warm good will, he resigned in the summer of 1947.

Dr. L. H. Brumbaugh, who had served as Dean of the College for two years, was named as Acting President and in 1948, was elected to the presidency.

In 1949, the character of the College began to show a subtle change. It was still predominantly veteran; but just as the new growth of pines appearing in the overwhelming growth of poplars that followed the logging operations, so the influx of freshmen direct from high schools was an indication of the passing of the generation of war veterans, even before the bumper crop of 1950 graduated.

As the character of the student body changed back to normal, so the economic condition changed back to normal. Most

of the non-veteran students had to earn part of their way.

Therefore, one of the first problems of the new administration was not only to replace the Craft Shop work rooms, but to provide for an expanded program to care for the enlarged enrollment as it became predominantly civilian.

A careful analysis at the beginning of the 1949-50 school year presented this situation: 1. Over 90% of the 333 students registered needed to earn part of their way; 2. About 65% were employed, most of them earning enough to enable them to balance their budgets; 3. The remaining 25%, a full quarter of the student body were without work, a situation that spelled out the necessity of immediate action if Northland College was to fulfill its mission in North Wisconsin. There could be no turning away.

Accordingly in 1949, Northland undertook a project that had been for many years a hope for the future—the erection of a building to house an extensive self-help work program. Plans were drawn up, and a campaign to raise "\$75,000 to Help Students Help Themselves" was started.

Then unexpectedly in April of 1950 Northland came into a bequest of some \$284,000 from the estate of Miss May Houghton of Milwaukee. The fund is more than ten times as large as any previous bequest or other gift to Northland. Although, in comparison to the millions willed to our sister colleges, or in comparison to North Wisconsin needs, the gift is not large—nonetheless, in terms of the lift it gives to the spirits of all who have faith in the mission of Northland College, Miss Houghton's bequest is literally epoch making. It will not solve our problems but it will let us sleep nights and do better work in the morning.

With added zest, the College undertook financing the Northland College Crafts Building, and in a rousing "Growth Ring Campaign," the home community of Ashland raised about \$15,000 to get the project started. Additional contributions from Wisconsin and throughout the nation raised the total to \$50,000 and construction was started in the late fall of 1950.

The building is of red brick with cinder block lining, steel and concrete, with three full floors about forty by seventy feet. It will provide facilities for the familiar print-

ing and binding, the copper shop and wood working, and in addition, for a new pottery venture utilizing Ashland clay with which Professor Dexter has been experimenting for several years.

Northland has come a long way. The hope of the Founders is being fulfilled as they dreamed—and tremendous progress has been made in the span of years. Thousands of students have by their records won respect for Northland; Northland has achieved the status of full academic accreditation by the University of Wisconsin; more than half a million dollars worth of buildings on a beautiful campus stand where sixty years ago was "the debris of a pine forest." Various funds, permanent and restricted, totaling about \$400,000 bring the total worth of the institution to about \$1,000,000.

Northland is on the way!

What of the future? Right now, Northland and North Wisconsin are again being drained of manpower. But Colleges look to tomorrow. The best reason for the existence of a College is a human need.

The development and the character of Northland will depend largely on the development of the region it serves, a "problem area" that will maintain its pioneer character for another generation, until the fertile land, now stumpland, shall have become farms, and until the seedling pines now growing shall have become trees.

What shall be the character of the American culture that develops in this great former timberland will be to a very considerable extent determined by the impress of Northland. The record of her past is the best guarantee of her future contribution.

Defense of America

(Continued from page 546)

ternational army, but it should remain limited. In Korea, we are involved in war, undertaken without Congressional authority. We must do everything to bring that war to a successful conclusion. But certainly an invasion of Communist China would require an army of at least a million men and be a real threat to our economic existence. If any such major effort is to be required, we must preserve our power for possible war with Soviet Russia. Nevertheless, it seems obvious to me that we should use the assistance of all of our friends such as the Chinese Nationalists, and should not hesitate to bomb Chinese communications, airports and armies if that became necessary to win the war in Korea.

6. Finally, we have the job of meeting the threat of Communism in the minds of men. It is the power of international Communism which has made Russia the threat which it is. In liberty we have a very strong philosophy. It has appealed for centuries to the minds of men. Even today I believe it is more powerful in the iron curtain countries than is Communism. We must convince the world that liberty alone will bring happiness to the peoples of the world. No doubt we can spread its influence by those treaties of infiltration which

have been used by the Russians, but primarily the advantages of liberty must be spread abroad by those who are its real believers.

Communism has succeeded in the world largely because there has been nothing opposed to it. Too many people have accepted the principles of Socialism and government control which are also accepted by the Communists. In this country for too long we have been tending to follow down the road of British socialism. We have the job of convincing ourselves we do believe in liberty, that we do feel that the tremendous progress we have made in this country, the unlimited production, the high standards of living are due to the liberty which has dominated our thinking and our actions. If we can once convince ourselves, then I believe we can sell liberty to the rest of the world as did our ancestors after 1776.

And so, above all, we require leaders in this country who will not waver back and forth in their opposition to Communism, who have the accurate judgment to adopt methods which will be effective and avoid those that threaten disaster and, above all, who believe that liberty alone can enlighten the world.

The Year Ahead

BY GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK

WE have been much concerned with the inroads Communism has made among certain elements of our people until an aroused public has at last been alerted to the danger. Communism, however, is not our sole concern.

We must stop the drift toward Socialism if we will preserve our nation as the structure our forefathers intended. Every Daughter must do some soul searching in the year ahead.

As a Society, we are not interested in political parties as such; however, we are interested in the principles of our political parties in order to safeguard the fundamental structure of our government.

Our nation is being steadily undermined by the "gimmies"—self-seeking groups constantly chiseling away at the foundation of our structure—until our entire moral fiber is already in danger of crumbling. It is time to draw a line and say, "This must stop. We have come thus far and we will go no further."

As individuals we form the keystone on which this entire nation rests. As individuals our work begins at home, in our own communities. Here our influence counts most.

As one travels through our various states, one cannot help realizing how alike our towns and cities are. We dress alike, we live alike, our customs are pretty much the same. We read the same books and the same material in our newspapers. We drive the same kind of cars. We have the same aspirations—a peaceful existence in a respectable home, among respectable neighbors and friends. We want our children to have the same advantages other children have. We are all Americans of whatever creed, political faith or color.

Each individual is a God-given entity, born with certain abilities and characteristics which set one apart from one's fellows. We cultivate the things we like and can do best. However, by thinking alike and acting alike on public problems, we, as individuals in small groups, can influence an entire community, our State and even eventually our nation.

As Daughters of the American Revolution, we have a common background, common aims and a purpose in being. One of our aims is to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity just as our Revolutionary ancestors sought to do.

We have got to get away from the idea that the government owes any one person a living. The government is US. Every bit of money it has comes from its people in taxes, fines or levies. That fact must be driven home to our young people, who are so obsessed with "security." Security comes only from within—faith in God and courage to stand on one's own two feet.

This nation was founded by the ruggedness of our pioneers who penetrated the wilderness with no help from their government. It was made by industrial pioneers who took huge financial risks to realize their dreams. The profit motive made this country great. Its excesses should be regulated, of course, but need not be strangled by government restriction or competition.

How can Daughters of the American Revolution act to restore sanity and common sense in our thinking? By determining first, as individuals, just exactly what we do believe in. Secondly, as Chapters, in planning our programs for the year ahead, keeping the aims of our Society in view. By arranging for interesting speakers on our three motives—Historic, Patriotic and Educational themes. Leave the button collectors and the study of china and like subjects to other appropriate organizations. Let us concentrate on talks dealing with the problems of our day, on inspirational facts in the history of our country or communities and on the educational aims of our Society.

We have talent in our own ranks. Coax it out and watch it grow. Many gifted members could take part in Chapter programs and in State meetings with a little urging and persuasion. Let's look for talent right at hand. Not that we should become ingrown, of course; we need to employ outside talent also if it can be ar-

ranged but few Chapters have the funds for paid speakers.

Neighboring Chapters can join together in one big meeting a year, pooling their financial resources to engage a speaker of note. This will stimulate Chapter attendance and Chapter interest. Your State officers are available; some of the National Chairmen residing in or near your State may also be available. Build interesting and constructive programs in this year ahead. It will pay dividends.

Think about the coming elections. Be aware of the type of men and women who desire public office. Are they worthy of

your support or of your vote? What do they stand for? Don't support people who have not first proved themselves in their community or in their own line of business. How can they run your government if they are not successful in their private affairs? Support the men and women who stand for the things you believe in; you can then trust them to vote as you probably would vote.

Demand the best in our public life; work for the best. An obscure French philosopher of the 14th century said, "We deserve the kind of government we have." There is much to think about in that sentence!

MAGAZINE BOOK REVIEWER PASSES AWAY

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Mrs. Frank H. Towner of Washington, D. C., on May 20th.

While she never became a National Officer, Mrs. Towner was during her adult years a faithful and loyal member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and served her Chapter and her State in numerous capacities. She was also on many Congressional Committees and found great satisfaction in doing with zeal whatever was required of her. She never sought honors but was content just to be allowed to work for her Society.

From 1947 to 1950 she ably handled the Book Review Department for the D. A. R.

Magazine and would have continued had it not been that failing health made it necessary for her to resign last Winter. Her last Reviews appeared in the issue of February, 1951.

Being an avid and intelligent reader, she soon rose from an amateur into a practically semi-professional class and received much commendation from authors whose books she reviewed.

That work was her last contribution to any project and it was purely a labor of love for she received no compensation. Frances Marsh Towner will be sadly missed by her family, her associates, her close friends, and the Magazine and its readers.

Now the world should have common sense enough, when it surveys the last two wars, to understand what I tried to bring out yesterday, and my own thought—that it had become the method of suicide for modern civilization, if they engaged in this type of combat. . . .

Discuss that, and if you have to pass such a legislative fiat, do it conditionally, upon the others—take the moral leadership of the world, which is ours, and try something like that (to abolish war). . . .

In great international decisions, if they are to be based upon the details of corruption in Government, Senator, there would be few countries that would pass unscathed. . . .

There is a great difference between pure democracy and a republican form of representative government. The latter is what we're operating under. . . .

Otherwise you do not get what is the foundation of the very liberty that we breathe, that the people are entitled to have the facts, that the judgment of the Government itself is subject to their opinion and to their control; and in order to exercise that, they are entitled to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. . . .

The question is the survival of the nation, and I believe it is every citizen's duty to give that need in time of necessity that is required by the nation. . . .

—From Testimony of General Douglas MacArthur before Congressional Investigating Committees.

Sail on!

By HAROLD JEFFREYS BROWNING

I AM almost eighteen years old. Along with several other thousands who are also in this age bracket, I am wondering what the future holds for me—what I should do. Should I forget college at the present, should I just let everything go and follow the old adage, "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we may die?" There is a great temptation to do just that and many of my fellows are doing it. They say the future is hopeless and that it makes no real difference what they do, they are cannon fodder anyway.

When I first started thinking about this problem and as the hot breath of the draft gets warmer and warmer on my neck, I was so confused and emotionally upset that I did a lot of foolish and useless reasoning. Now that I have taken time to consider the whole picture, I have tremendous hope for my future, for the future of my country.

As I look back over my history books, I find that our country has overcome many obstacles. For instance, the Pilgrim Fathers had no picnic. Things must have looked pretty black to them. What an uncertain future their young people must have anticipated! Sailing into a land peopled by savages, and in a vessel so unseaworthy that no one thought it could complete the voyage. They did get to these shores and you know the rest of the story. They were sustained by their faith in God which has been the foundation of everything this country has done.

Another scene flashes upon my mind's eye—it is a bitter cold winter, heavy snow covers the ground—I see ill-clad soldiers—their feet wrapped in rags—blood-stained snow, stained by their bleeding feet—there is a silent figure kneeling under a tree. You have guessed that we are looking at that terrible winter at Valley Forge when all seemed lost and you know the final triumph of our cause. The kneeling figure was that of General George Washington in prayer.

Was there anything more agonizing than that period when we had the War between the States? Few countries ever skidded

over thinner ice than we did. All over our Southland young men of my age and younger were in an uncertain position such as we have not experienced since. We know of the faith of the great Robert E. Lee and how he was victorious in defeat because he never lost sight of his idealism—and how on the other side that magnificent Abraham Lincoln, with just as intense a faith and devotion to the same ideals, piloted the nation forward.

"Custer's Last Stand," the Bank Panics, the Great Depression and so many other events flash by as the pages of our history books are thumbed through, and finally near the last of the book comes Pearl Harbor. Our country was completely unprepared for this—but we were not defeated—the American spirit and the faith we have always had in the Higher Power that guides our destiny were never stronger than during this emergency.

Having looked backward, I feel that I can say, along with Patrick Henry, that I know of no way to judge the future than by the past. And that past is filled with countless examples of overcoming obstacles that seemed insurmountable at the time but all of which were gloriously triumphed over.

Seeing all these things, I say to my generation—stop feeling sorry for yourselves, get busy and do the job immediately before you, go on to college as long as you can before you go into the service. When you are inducted into the Armed Forces make it a profitable experience instead of one that is a terrible handicap. You can get much valuable training in meeting and handling people, organization and many other things that will stand you in good stead when you enter college or the business world.

Remember that America was the realization of an ideal which has been working and growing for generations. Now let us take one last look at our history. I see Columbus—

(Continued on page 614)

The Naval Historical Foundation Presents "Naval Aviation in Review, 1911-1951"

THE Naval Historical Foundation is presenting its fifth exhibition at the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum, 1610 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This exhibition commemorates the fortieth anniversary of the Navy's first aircraft purchase.

"NAVAL AVIATION in REVIEW, 1911-1951," depicts the means by which aviation has been taken to sea and made an integral part of the naval operating forces. The central feature is the USS PENNSYLVANIA with Eugene Ely making the first shipboard landing. The theme is developed with 131 photographs supplemented

with paintings, instruments and some thirty airplane models.

After a preview for members of the Naval Historical Foundation on May 8th, the first anniversary of the opening of the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum, the exhibition opened to the public on May 9th, and will continue until the 23rd of September. Admission is free.

During this first year, the Museum has had 18,000 visitors. The hours of the Museum are: Tuesdays thru Fridays, 12 Noon to 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 10:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Sundays, 12 Noon to 5:30 P. M.; Mondays, Closed.

Four Maryland Daughters Honored

FOUR MEMBERS of the Daughters of the American Revolution were among the recipients of Women of Maryland citations awarded by Hood College at Frederick, Md., during its recent convocation on the Defense of Democracy.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., LL.D., Annapolis, who has held the National Offices of Treasurer General and President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was cited for her contributions in the field of Parliamentary Procedure. Long active in local and State civic organizations, Mrs. Robert received a B. F. Goodrich award at the New York World's Fair in 1940 for Distinguished Public Service and in 1950 was honored by the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of Maryland as a "Woman of Achievement."

Mrs. H. Matthew Gault, Baltimore, honored for her community service, is Chairman of the Education Department of the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs. She organized the Baltimore Dis-

trict in 1921. Interested in child welfare, she was responsible for improvements in juvenile court procedures and programs for underprivileged children.

Mrs. George Abram Moss, Annapolis, a member of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, was honored by Hood College in the field of public affairs. An early organizer of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Moss has been active in the political field on local, State and national levels. A member of the State Democratic Central Committee, she has served as Secretary and is completing her second term as Chairman. She is the first woman to be a member of this committee and also the first to serve as Chairman of a County delegation to a State Convention.

Mrs. Oscar B. Coblenz, of the John Eager Howard Chapter, of Baltimore, received the Distinguished Alumnae award. She is Maryland State D. A. R. Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and is also on the National Society's Resolutions Committee.

Past State Regent of Philippines Dies

Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, of Milwaukee, Wis., passed away May 6, at Omaha, Neb. Interment was at Tabor, Iowa. She

was State Vice Regent for the Philippine Islands 1926-27 and for 20 years State Regent, 1927-47.

National Defense

BY KATHERINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

National Chairman

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

"OFF THE RECORD"

YOUR National Defense Chairman will endeavor to pass on to you some information which she received from "reliable sources"; but since it is "Off the Record" she is not at liberty to say just who said what, although she has that information in notes which she made at this time.

For one thing, "confidential" studies are being held in strengthening the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, militarily. Your Chairman could not help wondering how much of the considered strengthening will be expected from the United States; and if the next "confidential" study will concern legislative matters, possibly infringing upon our sovereign rights. Remember, "Atlantic Union is a necessary step toward World Government." Fight it now!

Work is now being done on a bill to combine all Foreign Assistance Programs. It is claimed that thus Congress will be able to see the whole program, which is understandable. But it also poses the possibility of permitting loop-holes through which non-essential expenditures could be made. When attempts to secure more definite information on this bill-in-the-making were made, the replies were indefinite: it is still in preparation.

It was emphasized that no economic assistance was given unless it was asked for; and that most was in the way of technical advisers. We send the know-how to so-called backward countries and pay for students to come here to see how we do things. However, there is quite a "hitch" in the set-up, as some see the picture. Upon being asked if private industry could not go into these countries and do pretty much the same, it was disclosed that many of these nations have laws which discourage, practically to the point of forbidding,

foreign investment. Asked why we could not show old-fashioned Yankee common sense, and stipulate that in order to receive our technical advice and financial assistance, those countries revise their laws to encourage investment from abroad, the reply was we could not guarantee them this private investment would be made! Since when did borrowers have to be given a guarantee?

Later, your Chairman was told we would get returns through the improved internal conditions of those countries, as they then would buy from us. But—there was no guarantee on their part, either, that they *would buy from us!* When we loaned (?) millions of dollars to Great Britain to help in her economic recovery, little did we dream "Mother England" would be so cruel as to trade strategic material to our supposedly common enemy to help kill our native sons, and even a few of her own natives!

Regarding Foreign Economic Program, it was stated that progress had been made slowly, but surely, that it had paved the way for military production. Europe is said to be well above pre-war living levels; but from now on, the assistance program will be largely military. This will retard the progress toward better living standards, but give a sense of security against military aggression. Europe will be encouraged to manufacture some of the military equipment—small arms, etc. There is much unused labor in Europe which could be utilized in this way, and European armies cost much less than our forces.

We have been giving dollar assistance with no real doubt of our ability to assist others. Now, many shortages in commodity supplies are developing. To meet these shortages the United States government: I. Halted production of luxury items. II. Limited other industries as to basic materials. III. Is financing opening up

deposits of manganese, sulphur, etc., in other countries. "United States can out-bid any other country." (Note: How long can we out-bid at the rate we have been giving away?) IV. Allocate strategic supplies from United States to other nations.

The strategic supplies are allocated through an International Materials Conference composed of Organization of American States, the E. C. A. and the following eight countries: United States, France, United Kingdom, Brazil, Canada, India, Australia, and Italy.

It was said that probably in another year, more European countries will be able to buy. The danger admitted is: will these European countries, aided by us, buy from us?

An astounding statement was made: In the next year there will be an "amazing outflow of gold from Fort Knox to other countries." It makes one wonder how much gold remains in Fort Knox, and if we will wake up some day to be told there is nothing left there to be guarded but an empty hole in the ground!

VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS CUT

According to a notice appearing in a Washington, D. C., paper of May 2nd, West Germany will cut the Voice of America broadcasts in half. The reason given for doing this is that the people are "getting sick of propaganda."

We often have wondered if The Voice is sufficiently potent to warrant the expenditure, especially as there are so few radios in Russia and her satellite nations. It seems that the Members of Congress are beginning to wonder, also, since the appearance of Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, and C. M. Hulten, his aide, before the House Appropriations Committee. They were seeking over a hundred million dollars for the Voice.

Congress does not seem favorably disposed toward continuing high appropriations for this project and we can understand why the request was cut greatly. For example, an efficiency report stated the office was overstaffed. Yet, although Congress definitely forbade further in-

crease in employment, over a hundred additional employees were added.

Last August a film on the "United Nations Aids the Republic of Korea" was started; thousands of dollars were spent, and almost countless hours of work-time used. But months later the film still was incomplete, and the "police action" in Korea had become so accelerated as to make the film out-of-date.

Another thing which seemed particularly strange, is that although this Voice is for propaganda purposes directed toward communist countries, in the period of eighteen months ending January 30, 1951, over 360 speeches had been made within continental United States, including, of all places—Washington! Could those who run The Voice have felt there was an urgent need to inform the residents of our Capital City and the members of the United States Congress of the advantages derived by living in a democratic Republic over advantages derived through living under an Iron Curtain Dictatorship? One Representative remarked: "I had no idea you were in a speech-making business to the Americans at a time when there should be a lot of speeches and broadcasting directed to those outside the country and behind the Iron Curtain."

This leads us to wonder about other "sell America" programs. Are the traveling expenses of federal employees being paid by us taxpayers in order that we be subjected to departmental propaganda? Just how dumb do some of our government employees think we, their employers, are!

PRAISES BE!

The Washington Times-Herald of May 4th, has an excellent editorial commenting on a "remarkable" story sent to the New York Times by its correspondent in Geneva, Switzerland. Quote: "A number of leading representatives of labor, religious and cultural groups are beginning to wonder whether efforts to draft a United Nations covenant of human rights may not in the end do more harm than good to actual human rights throughout the world."

The American experts were "particularly concerned about the position of the United States"; that it "would never be ratified by the United States Senate." Two reasons cited as causing concern by these "American experts" were the opposition

of the American Bar Association to the genocide pact and the failure of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate to let it get out of committee. They admit, it seems, that the genocide pact, or convention, is far less controversial than the international covenant of human rights. They even admit the covenant of human rights might have bad effects, by promising complete security which it could not deliver.

This human rights bill was the project of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the American Delegation, who, through this report on the dangers of the human rights covenant, were saved an embarrassing situation. The United States Senate, judging by the fate of the Genocide Convention, would not have passed it.

Several days after this unfavorable report, the delegation moved to revise the proposed covenant. In place of the earthly Paradise promised in the original bill, the United States draft merely obligates government to "promote conditions of economic, social and cultural progress."

We, the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have been warning you to be ready to oppose this Universal Bill of Human Rights, when submitted by the United Nations for ratification. We have questioned its provisions as being contrary to our Constitution and to the rights of the citizens of this country. The American Bar Association, like us, opposed the Genocide Convention. The awakened alertness of loyal Americans is putting the Internationalists "on the spot." Let us keep them constantly under watch. This is no time to feel complacent, but to be ever more and more vigilant.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Our Sixtieth Continental Congress has come and gone but memories of it will linger in the minds of the delegates as long as they live. Never has there been a more gracious presiding officer, and the entire Congress was one of general understanding and high purpose. There was every indication that those attending had the feeling of work "well-done."

Your National Defense Chairman was most pleased with the two splendid addresses delivered on National Defense night

and feels deeply indebted both to Father Walsh and Senator Byrd. Their addresses were on different subjects, but they complemented each other and made a well-rounded program in themselves.

After the program Senator and Mrs. Byrd took your Chairman to her hotel, and never has she seen two guests who so genuinely appeared to enjoy themselves; and Senator Byrd truly appreciated the opportunity to speak before the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Your Chairman was more than delighted with the response to the Monday afternoon meeting. It had been requested that all questions be submitted by March first. When nary a question was sent in, she wondered if anyone at all would put in an appearance at the meeting and was glad that only a small room had been reserved. Imagine her delighted surprise when the room soon was filled and an overflow attendance was in an adjoining room.

But most delightful of all was the friendly give-and-take of those putting the questions and answers. Much light was shed upon current issues—so much so, in fact, that the three reporters present stated to our Press Relations manager they had listened to one of the most informative meetings they ever had attended! Thank you for helping your Chairman and Executive Secretary to make it so. Next year we shall plan to secure a larger room. We hope many more will come in time for the pre-Conference Question and Answer meeting, and it is our plan to keep it strictly informal. Your Chairman is most regretful that she did not anticipate the larger attendance and sincerely craves your forgiveness for her sins of omission and commission.

As a member of the Resolutions Committee the National Defense Chairman of necessity spent much of her time in meetings. This was a privilege; but also it was the cause of great regret that she neither could be in National Defense office to greet more of the many visitors there, nor be present at but two of the day sessions.

From the list of names in the Guest Book, many came up to National Defense headquarters. The Executive Secretary was delighted to give you her time and glad that you availed yourselves of the opportunity to secure much pertinent National Defense

material—both free and that for sale. You cannot help being better prepared to go forward with the work of your Committee.

Of course, the real thrill was the visit from General MacArthur, his gracious wife and his son. The most impressive thing, to this individual, was his calm dignity. His attitude seemed to be that of one who felt he was in the right, who felt he had a message to give and a mission to fulfill; that no beating of the tide of criticism or adversity could shatter that calm of inner peace.

Today, we all have need to remain alert and informed; to search, after hearing all evidence of disagreement as to methods for protecting individual dignity, for the right answers; but, above all, to strive for that inner calm that comes with knowledge that you have searched honestly for the right road and, having made your decision, stick to it.

The thrill of having with us a great American Patriot—whether you agree or not with his foreign policies—will linger with those who shared those few minutes with him, as long as our memories last.

Katharine G. Reynolds

PATRIOTIC MINNESOTA

"You Are An American," a booklet compiled by the Minnesota Daughters, is now available to all Chapters for distribution, at \$50 per thousand or 7 cents each, from Mrs. Howard M. Smith, State Regent, 2183 Jefferson Avenue, St. Paul 5, Minn. We highly recommend the quotations of patriotic statesmen and reasons why we are justifiably proud of our American citizenship enumerated in this release.

CONFUSION

General Marshall has disavowed personal responsibility for the policy line he carried to China in December, 1945, in the hearings on Asia before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. By order of the President, the General was to tell Chiang Kai-Shek "with utmost frankness" that if he did not form a coalition with the Communists he would be regarded as a bad risk for our foreign aid program.

But the American public was led to believe by the Department of State that this was General Marshall's policy, perhaps, as

it now appears, to use the prestige which his name would give the plan. As you will recall, we were advised through the releases of the Department of State that these Communists were "agrarian reformers." General Marshall now says the Chinese Reds told him they were MARXISTS, and he believed them. He now states that the conquest of China he knew to be the action of an outside force, namely, Russia.

Upon being asked if this policy were thoroughly discussed with him, he replied, "One or two brief, hurried" chats at lunch with James F. Byrnes and a 90-minute chat with Dean Acheson and Carter Vincent, then head of the Far East Section of the State Department. Rather heatedly he demanded how he could have been thoroughly consulted when he was at that time testifying on the Pearl Harbor tragedy before a Senate Committee.

The General says he went to China "primarily" to obtain an agreement and "inferentially" to discuss politics, for he had only the slightest background information on the latter.

As James Daniel of the Washington Daily News states, "If all this adds up to the picture of a famous General whose prestige was used and abused by others who knew a great deal more about China—and knew what they wanted in China—it's only confirmation of what the General's critics and some of his friends have felt for five years."

ASTOUNDING SPEECH

Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State, addressing the China Institute in New York City on May 18, advocated complete reversal of the policy for the State Department.

Shipments of war materiel to China were stopped. General MacArthur was not consulted on this procedure although he is the most eminent authority we have on the Far East. In fact, his proposal that we assist Chiang was one of the reasons for dismissing him—but now Mr. Rusk says we are going to help Chiang and in veiled language almost invites the Nationalists to invade the mainland.

Since, one by one, the clear, concise plans of General MacArthur are being carried out, WHY WAS HE DISMISSED?

Frances B. Lucas

Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER

National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

I WAS A COMMUNIST FOR THE F.B.I.
(Warner's). Cast: Frank Lovejoy, Dorothy Hart, Philip Carey.

Based on the actual experiences of Matt Cvetic, acting as an undercover agent for the F.B.I., for nine long years, this story comes to life in an exciting and dramatic way. The story picks out the highlights of the testimony of Mr. Cvetic, as given to the Un-American Activities Committee, and is made into a swift-moving melodrama by a skilful director.

Cvetic, though hating what he is determined to do, gains the confidence of the leaders of the local Communist party and becomes an organizer, with the sole purpose of reporting what goes on in the background. His experiences in the Pittsburgh steel mills as a party worker, bluntly reveal the strong armed tactics of the "party" and its true aims.

The human interest of the story rests in Cvetic's relations with his own family. Of necessity he has obtained the reputation of being a Communist worker. His family, highly respected American citizens, regard him with contempt for his activities. Even his beloved young son has learned to hate him. He accepts their scorn with selfless endurance, hoping for the time he can reveal his true purpose.

He becomes acquainted with his son's teacher, who acting as an agent for the "Party" is sent to spy on him. Eventually she becomes disillusioned with the Party and he risks his life to befriend her. Matt Cvetic's greatest triumph occurs when he at last reveals his true purpose and identity before the Un-American Activities Committee, to the joy and consternation of his son.

Although somewhat limited in scope, this picture has the distinct advantage of actual documentation, thus it serves a real purpose. In addition to this, it is exciting, full of suspense and good entertainment.

THE GREAT CARUSO (M.G.M.). Cast: Mario Lanza, Ann Blythe, Dorothy Kirsten.

Done in beautiful technicolor, this delightful story of the life and career of the beloved Caruso, impersonated by the talented Mario Lanza, is a rare treat. We are taken back to the "Golden Age of Opera" in which Caruso lived. We meet again the great singers and directors of that time.

There is scarcely a time during the play that his brilliant voice does not come to us through scenes from beautiful operas, as he sings from *Aida*, *La Tosca*, *Pagliacci*, *La Boheme*, *Rigoletto*, *La Gioconda*.

Touched with warm sentiment, the story is simple and direct. Enrico, born of poor parents in Naples, Italy, sings his way to fame. After European triumphs he comes to America, to make his Metropolitan debut. At first he is rejected by his critics but is eventually enthusiastically accepted, when he determines to be himself. He falls in love with the lovely daughter of a rich patron of the opera. Though the father never accepts Enrico, they marry. The story ends when he loses his beautiful voice at the height of his career, and the final curtain comes down.

Lanza interprets Caruso as he has been known to be—lovable, sympathetic and warm, giving generously of himself. Essentially he is a modest person, but he knows full well his great talent and how to use it.

Mr. George C. White, of Pasadena, Calif., who has been in the "D. A. R. background" for 55 years, as son of a member and then as husband of a member, considers D. A. R. members "a grand bunch," and wrote the following about them at the Mayflower Hotel during Continental Congress:

Orchids, Ribbons, Pins and Bars
In the Lobby, D. A. R.
Bars—The Kind You Pin On.

Book Reviews

HERITAGE. By Ralph Bradford. 145 pages. Judd & Detweiler, Inc., Washington, D. C. \$3.50.

Written in lyrical poetry of epic form to tell the inspirational story of mankind's struggle for independence, freedom and individual enterprise, this volume will give Daughters of the American Revolution and other Americans a clearer understanding and deeper appreciation of our Way of Life.

The heritage of modern Americans from patriotic forefathers through the ages, traced graphically by the author in his poem, shows that man's beginnings were meager, without protection against wild beasts and uncertain elements. But he had intelligence, which placed him above the animals in strength, power and potentiality.

Gradually he learned the usages of fire, words, foods and domesticated animals. He began to live with other human beings in villages or communities. Together they started to build and to trade. They studied the stars, invented machinery and explored the world. Best of all, they learned ethical and spiritual values.

Heritage tells this story of our religious, industrial, political, educational and social advances, through the self-sacrificing and cooperative spirit of our forebears. It is easy to read, not only because of its simple poetic language but also its large type, short lines and uncrowded pages.

Besides enriching the historical background of the reader, it will show that mankind, though sustaining setbacks and difficulties largely of his own making, has a glorious future. In the stirring words of the title of our President General's address to the 60th Continental Congress, it carries out the thesis that, "The Past Is Prologue." Thus giving a new zest for meeting today's problems, it brings new hope for a better tomorrow.

Enjoyable reading by one's self, the book may also be utilized, in abbreviated form, for programs at chapter and club meetings. It should be included in High Schools and College libraries. For, it is history and patriotism combined, informative, interesting and inspiring.

The author is International Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the largest business organization in the world. A native of Pennsylvania, who grew up on a farm in Texas, he is a former newspaperman, school teacher, public speaker and writer. In 1924 he became interested in community development problems and entered Chamber of Commerce work. His idea is that the biggest business in life is the business of living.

"I am deeply convinced," he maintains, "that the world is moved primarily by emotion, and that so-called practical results are in the main only by-products of the vast interplay that takes place in the realm of ideas and basic morality. I wrote *Heritage* because I HAD to."

The first edition of the "thrilling" poem, designed and directed by Lester Douglas, was printed under the supervision of John H. Davis at the Printing House of Judd and Detweiler, in Washington, efficient and co-operative firm which since 1924 has ably printed our D. A. R. Magazine, with Mr. Davis and other firm executives keenly interested in helping us publish a high-quality periodical.

Writing of the book, John Temple Graves, noted editor, observes: "We of the well-known human race need the dignities Ralph Bradford gives back to us in his book-length poem, *Heritage*. We need the faith that we were 'not made to die' and that from first days to these, the word for us has been of an Image in which we are contrived and to which we may attain if, in freedom and self-relying, we reach for it."

"*Heritage* is good poetry, good reading, and good to quicken the reader's imagination and to strengthen his faith in the eternal progress of man as an individual," writes John O. Moseley, Past President of the University of Nevada.

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, N. S. D. A. R., referring to the poem, comments: "In these critical days our members and all true Americans need to study and know more about our heritage from the past in order to be better citizens and encourage better citizenship today in working toward an even better future for this

(Continued on page 608)

PRESIDENT GENERAL PRESENTS AWARDS



A KODAK IS GIVEN TO MIDSHIPMAN WILLIAM SHAUGHNESSY AT ANNAPOLIS BY MRS. PATTON

The annual D. A. R. Awards to the United States Service Academies were presented recently by Mrs. James B. Patton, President General.

On May 29 a kodak was given by Mrs. Patton on behalf of the National Society to Midshipman William David Shaughnessy, of Waltham, Mass., for excellence in Practical Seamanship, at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice President General, and Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General, accompanied the President General. These three Officers, with Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, and others were luncheon guests of Mrs. John LeVoy Hill, a D. A. R. member, who is wife of the Academy's Superintendent.

Cadet Lawrence Arnold White, of New York City, received a \$100 Series G

Savings Bond on June 1 for Theoretical and Practical Seamanship at the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. Attending this ceremony with the President General was Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General.

A portable typewriter was presented June 3 by Mrs. Patton to Cadet William L. Lemnitzer, of Honesdale, Pa., the Number One man in Mechanics in the graduating class at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Mrs. Pouch was also at this program.

Due to an error at West Point, the typewriter was later transferred to Eben N. Handy, Jr., then found to rank No. 1 in Mechanics.



MRS. PATTON PRESENTS TYPEWRITER TO CADET LEMNITZER AT THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

D. A. R. SERVICE PINS AUTHORIZED

Three new D. A. R. Service pins have been authorized: for elected State Organizing Secretaries, Continental Congress Pages, and members who have served on Continental Congress Committees. They may be purchased from the National Society's official jewelers, J. E. Caldwell and Company of Philadelphia.

The National Board on April 14 approved Executive Committee recommendations that official pins be permitted for Pages and State Organizing Secretaries. On April 21 the Board added a pin for Congress Committees.

An official permit will have to be ob-

tained for the State Organizing Secretary's pin; but no permits will be required for the Pages' and Congressional Service pins.

The Pages' bar of gold-filled metal with the regular D. A. R. blue enamel background will cost \$3.75, including tax. A small round pin for Congressional service will cost \$3, tax included.

A star will be applied to the top of the pin for each Congress at which a Page has served. New stars may be added for future Congresses. When a fifth star is due, a silver star will be substituted. If a Page has been on duty at ten Congresses, she will qualify for a gold star on her pin.

Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

National Parliamentarian

CREDENTIALS: Here are a few suggestions that may be of help to you next year when you are planning to attend Continental Congress and may be of assistance to you when you, the Chapter Regent, and your delegates and alternates go to the credentials desk to register.

First: If possible, Chapter dues should be due November first, and all members pay their dues to the Chapter Treasurer by December first. This will give your Treasurer ample time to complete her list of the members during December and have the list sent to the Treasurer General before the last of December. If dues are due and collected in November, then your Treasurer will probably be able to compile the list before the Christmas Holidays and can enjoy herself, too, because she knows all dues are then in the hands of the Treasurer General.

I know some of you who read this article will be saying: "Well, dues are not due until January first and we have until February first to send them in before we are delinquent." Yes, that is true, but suppose all Chapters took this attitude, what a rush there would be in the Treasurer General's office as well as with your own Chapter Treasurer. Keep in mind that all Treasurers love to get things done before the holidays, for it is a nightmare to have in mind all during that week between Christmas Day and New Year's Day that she must compile the list so that everybody connected with the handling of dues will have their dues credited on the Treasurer General's books by January first. Those of you who do not pay promptly must be sent a "second notice" that your dues are due, which means extra work for the Treasurer and additional postage from the Chapter Treasury.

Second: Upon what is based the representation a Chapter may have at Continental Congress? Solely upon the number of members who have paid their dues on time. They must be in good standing with the Treasurer General by February first.

Third: Now when should Chapters elect their delegates and alternates to Continental Congress? By March first. No member elected after March first is allowed to represent her Chapter. While we always dislike to call attention to those who are delinquent, at the meeting in February when the representatives are elected, the Chapter Treasurer should have with her the names of those members who are delinquent so that they will not be elected delegate or alternate. A list of those elected to represent your chapter must be sent to the National Chairman of Credentials and to the State Regent.

Fourth: Always indicate on your credential blank the accredited alternates. As you know, Constitution Hall is not large enough to assure every alternate a seat but those you designate as accredited alternates will have seats, and of course seats will be given all others as far as possible. When your blank does not state the accredited alternates it causes quite a lot of trouble for the Credentials Committee. Sometimes the first alternates to register ask that they be the ones given a seat, and they are assigned seats.

Then along comes the Regent of the Chapter who says, "No, those were not the ones to be given seats; I was to name them as our Chapter was not sure which of the alternates would attend Congress so left it up to me to name the accredited alternates."

Now if your Chapter does not definitely specify who are to be the accredited alternates and the Regent happens not to be registering at the same time as the alternates from her Chapter, then she should abide by the decision of the Credentials Committee, that those they register first will be the accredited alternates from that Chapter. The rules of the National Society governing the election of delegates and alternates are clearly defined, and it is hoped that at Congress next year you will read these rules and list your representatives accordingly.

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State Activities

MASSACHUSETTS

THE 57th State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held Thursday and Friday, March 15 and 16 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, with the Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield and the Paul Revere Chapter of Boston as Hostess Chapters. A total of 715 were in attendance.

The State Regent, National and State Officers and Guests, escorted by the Pages, entered the ballroom to the accompaniment of March music, whereupon Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, called the Conference in session. The Invocation was given by the Rev. John U. Miller, Minister of the First Baptist Church of Boston. The assemblage pledged allegiance to the Flag and repeated the American's Creed, led by Mrs. F. Ernest Hanson, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, and Miss Lena Cushing, State Chairman of Americanism. Everyone joined in the singing of the National Anthem, led by Mrs. Leslie B. Phillips of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter.

The welcome was given by Mrs. E. B. Faulkner, Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, and the response by Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.

Greetings on behalf of the Commonwealth were given by Lieut. Comd'r Arthur J. Gartland.

The State Regent, Mrs. Alfred Williams, presented the Honored Guests: Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Honorary State Regent and Recording Secretary General; Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. David W. Anderson of New Hampshire, Vice President General; Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Honorary State Regent and Past Registrar General; and Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent.

An address was given by Dr. Spencer

Miller, Jr., President of American International College. Dr. Miller spoke about International College and the many changes that have taken place since it was founded thirty years ago. He stated that in its earlier days students were enrolled from forty-two different nations and that at present it has an enrollment of over 1,500. During this past year they have opened a school in Bermuda and one in the Azores, especially for the benefit of those in the Armed Forces.

The number of D. A. R. Good Citizenship Girls present was 178. Mr. John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education, in his address, stated "The strength of America lies not in her guns but in the hearts of her daughters and sons." Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams, State Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, gave her report and presented Miss A. Jean Dando of Southboro High School. Miss Dando was the 1950 Good Citizenship Pilgrimage winner. She drew the name of Miss Claire Kennedy of Lawrence as the 1951 Good Citizenship Pilgrim. Miss Kennedy was sponsored by the Betsy Ross Chapter of Lawrence. Each Good Citizenship Girl was greeted by Mrs. Russell William Magna, and Miss Kennedy was presented with a \$100 Savings Bond.

The Memorial Service was held Thursday afternoon in loving remembrance of 159 members who departed from our midst during the past year. The Call to Remembrance was given by the State Regent, Mrs. Alfred Williams, with the response by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry E. Donley. Lovely music was rendered by Doris Dow Clapp, Violinist; Alice M. Bailey, Pianist; and Caroline Wroe, Soloist.

Reports of work accomplished during the year were given by State Officers and State Chairmen.

A Pageant of Flags and Fashions was presented by the Children of the American Revolution and Junior Members of the Massachusetts Daughters, with Miss Kathryn Hillman, State Junior Vice President, as Narrator.

The banquet and reception were held Thursday evening in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza, with Miss Josephine Richard-

son as Toastmistress. As she presented the State Officers and Guests she likened them to birds and flowers in our State Regent's garden. The address was given by Brig. Gen. Arnold J. Funk, Commanding Officer at Camp Edwards whose subject was, "Who Will Give Us Faith and Courage of Our Forefathers." He said that our servicemen and women are better educated and informed than any other soldiers in history and their faith and courage grow with the knowledge.

Friday morning, reports and matters of business were continued. Mrs. Joseph E. Donovan, Jr., Radio Chairman, introduced Mrs. Edwin H. Lotz of Connecticut, National Vice Chairman, Northern Division, Radio and Television. She spoke on the use we should make of radio and television, stating that they are excellent means of informing the public of What The Daughters Do.

The Colors were retired by the Pages and the 57th Massachusetts State Conference was declared adjourned.

Mrs. Enos R. Bishop, *State Historian.*

ILLINOIS

THE opening session of the Fifty-Fifth Annual State Conference of Illinois, in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, convened at 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, March 14. The State Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, presided.

Following the Assembly Call by the Bugler, the processional of Officers, preceded by Pages with the United States Flag, D. A. R. and C. A. R. Flags, filed to the platform. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Roy Allen Graham, gave the invocation, after which the assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance, National Anthem, and American's Creed.

Welcome was extended by Mrs. Theo F. Eiszner, General Conference Chairman and Director of the Fourth Division, Hostess Division. Response was by Mrs. Douglas A. Lehman, State Vice Regent.

A telegram from the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, and greetings from Mrs. William Butterworth, Honorary Vice President General, were read.

The State Regent called for greetings

from the following: Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Vice President General; Miss Helen McMackin, Past Librarian General; Mrs. Otto H. Crist, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, Past Chaplain General; Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp and Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Sherman Watson, National Chairman of Junior Membership; Mrs. Lester Adkison, Senior State President, C. A. R.; Miss Joyce Ann Stribling, Junior State President, C. A. R.; and Mrs. John W. Hoffman, National Corresponding Secretary, C. A. R.

The Conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent of Indiana, and Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent of Michigan, who greeted the members, upon their arrival.

The State Officers Club on the evening of March 14, Mrs. Donald S. Bartlett presiding, was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Friedli was elected President.

Thursday morning Mrs. Friedli called for reports from State Officers, Division Directors, Credentials and Resolutions Chairmen, after which she presented her report. She said that during her two years she traveled 25,043 miles. The Registrar, Mrs. John W. Hoffman, announced that for the first time in 18 years Illinois climbed above the 9,000 mark, with membership of 9,023.

Mrs. Carl J. Neer, Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, reported, followed by presentation of some 200 Good Citizens, 583 having been chosen for this honor through the State. Mrs. Richards extended welcome and congratulated them. The name of Miss Carol Langholf from Pecatonica, sponsored by Rockford Chapter, was drawn by Mrs. Cory for the \$100 bond. The name of Miss Juanita Auge of Chicago, sponsored by Chicago Chapter, was drawn by Mrs. Pomeroy to receive the \$25 award. Mrs. Kimbell, who designed the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage pin explained its symbols. Response was by Miss Elisabeth Hildenbrand of Chicago. Luncheon was served to 221 Good Citizens, their mothers and teachers.

The Memorial Service was conducted Thursday afternoon by the State Chaplain. Reports were then resumed, including the reading of tentative National Resolutions by Mrs. Kimbell, National Vice Chairman.

Thursday evening's session brought other

reports, with presentation of prizes and awards by Chairmen of Membership and Press Relations Committees and the State Historian. Nominations of State Officers were made, with two candidates for State Regent: Mrs. Robert M. Beak of Downers Grove and Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss of Joliet. For other State offices there was no contest. Mrs. Sapp was nominated for endorsement for Vice President General in 1952. Mrs. Maury nominated Mrs. Friedli as Honorary State Regent, accepted unanimously by rising vote.

The final Credentials report showed 635 registration, with 157 voters. Among those present were four sisters and a four-generation group, the youngest being a C. A. R.

Friday morning there were more reports, including Building Completion. Mrs. Maury announced \$51,138.23 paid by Illinois. Mrs. Manford E. Cox reported as Chairman of a project being considered by Illinois—that of assisting further restoration of the Governor Duncan House in Jacksonville, so it might be used as State Headquarters in co-partnership with the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, which owns it.

There was a brief session Friday afternoon for final reports of Resolutions and Tellers and installation of new officers. Mrs. William Fox, Chairman of Tellers, announced Mrs. Beak received 74 votes and Mrs. Curtiss 79, thus electing Mrs. Curtiss as next State Regent. Mrs. Sapp was endorsed for Vice President General.

Installation of officers, except State Regent, was conducted by the State Chaplain. After singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the Colors were retired, and the Conference adjourned.

Members and guests assembled Friday evening for the annual State Dinner. Mrs. Friedli introduced distinguished guests and State Officers. Mr. Louis P. Sudler, Chicago baritone, sang a group of songs, accompanied by Miss Rhea Shelters.

Mrs. Friedli introduced Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Minister of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, oldest Protestant Church in America. After the splendid address of the noted author and editor, the audience rose in appreciation. All agreed this was an exceptionally fine program.

Norine D. Perry
State Recording Secretary

SOUTH DAKOTA

THE Thirty-Seventh Annual Conference of the South Dakota State Organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Sturgis, in the Presbyterian Church Parlors, March 19-21, with the Black Hills Chapter as hostess. The State Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, presided at all sessions.

The honored guests were: Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. William L. Ainsworth, National Vice Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag; and Mrs. Charles L. Robinson, National Vice Chairman, National Defense.

The National Defense Meeting was held at four o'clock, March 19th. The David Railsback Society of the C. A. R. presented the Flag and gave a tribute. Those taking part were Alice and Marshall Young, Helen and James Coffman, Louise Truax and Gwen Owen. The Junior President of the David Railsback Society, Alice Young, led the singing. Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of National Defense, was to be the guest speaker but was snow-bound in Iowa. Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Ainsworth, and Mrs. Robinson spoke briefly. Two-minute reports by the Chapter Chairmen of National Defense were given by those present. A song written by Catherine Eckrich of MacPherson Chapter was sung.

A buffet supper, courtesy of the Hostess Chapter, was enjoyed at six o'clock, after which the meeting of the National Board of Management was held. The Kodachrome slides of our National Headquarters, narrated by our President General, Mrs. Patton, were very inspirational. A reception honoring all honored guests concluded the first day's activities.

At Tuesday morning's session, the honored guests were introduced by the State Regent. Mrs. Richard Stoll, Regent of Harney Peak Chapter, introduced one of their members, Mrs. Isabell Young, who is the only known Real Granddaughter living in South Dakota, and who is a Charter member of that Chapter. The State Officers and Chapter Regents gave their reports.

Mrs. Frank Briley, State Director of the C. A. R., reported the organization of a new Society, the David Railsback Society,

at Rapid City, named in honor of one of the ancestors of the State Regent.

At noon a courtesy luncheon was given by the State Regent, in honor of the honored guests, the Hostess Chapter, the Past State Regents, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents.

The memorial hour was held at one o'clock in memory of eleven departed members, including two State Officers: Mrs. B. W. Neiber, State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Lucile Hunt, State Librarian.

Election of officers resulted in the following; Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Regent; Miss Lucile Eldredge, State Vice Regent; Mrs. H. A. Brooking, State Chaplain; Mrs. Warren Larson, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harry T. Dory, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elmer Tinsley, State Treasurer; Miss Marjorie Guild, State Registrar; Mrs. F. E. Manning, State Historian.

All National Vice Chairmen, all State Chairmen of State Committees, and State Chairmen of National Committees made their reports.

During the Conference some Chapters sold various items such as aprons, pot holders, etc., for the benefit of the Building Fund.

The banquet was held Tuesday evening, with Mrs. James B. Patton giving the main address. Her splendid and timely address, her charm, personality and poise endeared her to all of us. Miss LaVon Mickelson, Pierre, the State Pilgrim, was introduced and made brief remarks. Five Good Citizens were also introduced.

Mrs. E. P. Rothrock, in behalf of PaHa Wakan Chapter, extended an invitation for the Conference to meet in Vermillion next year and it was accepted with pleasure.

All the musical numbers were furnished by the students of Sturgis High School and were exceptionally good.

Mrs. George Malcolm was the Conference organist.

The Hostess Chapter, with Mrs. Chester P. Orem as Regent, is to be highly commended for an excellent Conference.

After the closing of the Conference, the delegates and visitors were conducted on a tour of the Fort Meade Veterans Hospital, courtesy of the Hostess Chapter, and Dr. R. V. Lopez, Manager.

Florence Bellamy Robinson
Honorary State Regent

KENTUCKY

THE Kentucky Society held its Fifty-fifth State Conference March 14-16 at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, with the fifteen Chapters of the Fifth District as hosts. The Bugle Call by a member of the Jefferson Post, Drum and Bugle Corps, heralded a colorful processional of Color Bearers, Pages, Regents of the Fifth District, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, State Officers, National Chairmen, past National Officers, National Officers, and the State Regent of Kentucky escorted by her Personal Page.

The Wednesday morning opening session Invocation was given by Dr. William A. Benfield, Jr., pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Chaplain, read Scripture and offered prayer. Mrs. Curtis McGee, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and Mrs. William Noel, Americanism Chairman, led the American's Creed. Mrs. Ruth Collins Stallings, National Defense Chairman, led the assembly in singing the National Anthem. Mrs. Bacon Rochester Moore, State Regent and presiding officer, called the meeting to order. Welcoming addresses were given by Miss Elizabeth Steele, Regent of Jemima Johnson Chapter of the Fifth District, and Judge Gilbert Burnett, representing the Mayor of Louisville. Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, State Vice Regent, made gracious response to these cordial welcomes.

Distinguished guests attending the Conference were introduced by Mrs. Moore, calling attention to her unusual good fortune in having on the platform with her four Honorary State Regents who were or had been National Officers: Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General; Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, past Historian General; Mrs. R. Keene Arnold, past Chaplain General, all bringing greetings and a personal message to the Conference. Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman of Press Relations, was also presented.

The theme of the Conference was National Defense and Americanism, as evidenced by the splendid reports of State Officers Wednesday morning and State Chairmen Wednesday afternoon, and all guest speakers during the Conference. Mr. Jean

Clos, commentator for Radio Station WKLO, spoke on "The True Spirit of Americanism" Wednesday afternoon, bringing a graphic study of world conditions.

Mrs. Hoke conducted the Memorial Service, assisted by Mrs. James D. Lashbrook, State Consulting Registrar, and Mrs. R. Keene Arnold, past Chaplain General, who spoke "In the Light of Loving Remembrance" in a reverent and impressive service.

The Banquet honoring State and National Officers Wednesday evening was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Brown Hotel. Mr. Eli Brown, III, Acting President of the University of Louisville, spoke on "The Place of the College in National Defense."

Thursday morning's session convened on the Roof Garden, following the procession. The Very Rev. Norvell E. Wicker, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, gave the invocation, followed by scripture and prayer by the State Chaplain. State Chairmen reported during the morning. After luncheon in the South Room, two Kentucky National Officers addressed the Conference. Mrs. Russell spoke on "Guarding Our Freedom," and Dr. Jones spoke on "National Defense."

Mrs. Stallings, National Defense Chairman, made an impressive report and announced that on March 7-8 the Kentucky Legislature in Special Session had rescinded the Humber Resolution which had been passed by the 1950 regular session. The membership of the Kentucky Society was instrumental in having this resolution rescinded.

Mrs. Hudson, State Vice Regent, presided at the Regent's dinner on Thursday evening, and many fine reports of Chapter work were given, indicating cooperation

with State and National projects and an awareness of the vital importance of D. A. R. work.

Delightful music was arranged for each session, featuring talented artists as soloists, the Choral Club of Presentation Academy, and the Glee Club of Louisville Male High School, who presented beautiful music, expertly directed, and outstanding entertainment, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings respectively.

Resolutions were passed making donations from the General Fund to the Administration Building, Valley Forge, Duncan Tavern, John Fox Jr. Memorial Library; protesting the proposed destruction of early County Court records and requesting that such records be microfilmed, with the originals stored in fireproof building for preservation; protesting the erection of dams proposed on the Licking River at Falmouth and the Kentucky River in Jessamine County, which would inundate Blue Licks, the last battleground of the Revolution, and Boonesborough, the first settlement west of the Alleghenies.

Splendid attendance and record registration for the Conference were especially gratifying, since traveling conditions throughout the State were hazardous. All State Officers were present to report. Forty-six Chapters answered Roll Call. Twenty-six State Chairmen made reports, with those absent filed for reading. Coverage of Conference activities by Radio, TV, news services, and accurate reporting by two Louisville newspapers brought the pertinent phases of the meeting before the public. The Fifty-fifth State Conference adjourned Friday morning, March 16.

Mrs. Clara Clendenin Davis,
State Recording Secretary

Our Independence Day (Continued from page 560)

as a full holiday in all States, territories and possessions of the Union. Even yet, however, Independence Day is not a National holiday; that is, decreed by Federal law. This Country has no National holiday. Thanksgiving Day is observed as a special occasion, proclaimed annually by the President of the United States, but it is not a permanent or stationary legal holiday, though usually observed on the last Thursday in November.

Smithsonian Institution (Continued from page 554)

It is my personal opinion that the evidence makes it quite clear that it was through Dr. Goode's interest, and appreciation of the work of the Society, that our organization became affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution. I suggest that his unmarked grave be appropriately marked by our National Society as visible evidence of our deep appreciation of his interest and helpful guidance in the early days of our organization.

Additions to Blue Stars on Gold Badges

ONE BLUE STAR—\$1 per member

- ARIZONA Tucson
ARKANSAS Captain Basil Gaither, Ouachita
CALIFORNIA La Jolla
Rubidoux
San Fernando Valley
Santa Monica
COLORADO Monte Vista
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Colonel James McCall
FLORIDA Abigail Wright Chamberlain, Halpatiokee,
Princess Hirrighua, Seminole
GEORGIA Benjamin Hawkins
INDIANA Fort Harrison
KANSAS John Athey, Lucretia Griswold Latimer,
Martha Vail, Samuel Linscott
KENTUCKY Mountain Trail
LOUISIANA Calcasieu, Spirit of '76
MAINE Burnt Meadow
MASSACHUSETTS Betty Allen, Old Colony, Submit Clark
MONTANA Julia Hancock
NEW HAMPSHIRE New Boston
NEW JERSEY Moorestown
NORTH CAROLINA Alexander Martin, Alfred Moore, Battle of
Alamance, Battle of Elizabethtown, Betsy
Dowdy, Carolina Patriots, Colonel Andrew
Balfour, Colonel John Alston, Colonel
Ninian Beall, Colonel Robert Rowan, Colo-
nel Thomas Robeson, Cornelius Harnett,
Craighead Dunlap, Crossnore, David Wil-
- liams, Davie Poplar, Elizabeth Maxwell
Steele, Elizabeth Montfort Ashe, General
Davie, General James Moore, Guilford
Battle, John Foster, John Hoyle, John
Penn, Jonathan Hunt, Joseph Kerner,
Joseph McDowell, Joseph Montfort, Major
Green Hill, Miles Harvey, Old North State,
Rachel Caldwell, Richard Clinton, Thomas
Hadley, Thomas Wade, Yadkin River Pa-
triots
- PENNSYLVANIA Jeptha Abbott, Philadelphia
RHODE ISLAND Pawtucket
- TENNESSEE Admiral Farragut, John Sevier
- VIRGINIA Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill, Irvine Welles
- WEST VIRGINIA Captain James Allen
- WISCONSIN Ah-dah-wa-gam, Colonel Benjamin Har-
rison, Eau Claire, Port Washington, Racine
- TWO BLUE STARS († Indicates Previously
Listed as ONE BLUE STAR)**
- FLORIDA Joshua Stevens †
KANSAS Jeremiah Howard †
MASSACHUSETTS Old Hadley †
NEW HAMPSHIRE Molly Stark †
OHIO Canton †
WISCONSIN Solomon Juneau †
- THREE BLUE STARS—\$3 per member**
- CALIFORNIA San Marino
KANSAS Wichita
VERMONT Mary Baker Eddy

217 chapters have 1 BLUE STAR

16 chapters have 2 BLUE STARS

11 chapters have 3 BLUE STARS

244 chapters have BLUE STARS as of April 30, 1951.

Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters D. A. R. Building Fund

Continued through April 30, 1951

CALIFORNIA

- * El Marinero
- * Willows

COLORADO

- Namaqua
- Santa Fe Trail
- Zebulon Pike

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- * Elizabeth Jackson

GEORGIA

- * Nathaniel Macon

ILLINOIS

- * Barbara Standish

INDIANA

- Christopher Harrison

KANSAS

- James Ross
- * John Haupt
- * Shawnee

MASSACHUSETTS

- * Attleboro
- * Colonel Henshaw

MICHIGAN

- Menominee

MISSOURI

- Margaret Miller

MONTANA

- * Absaroka
- Anaconda
- * Black Eagle
- * Mount Hyalite
- Yellowstone Park

NEBRASKA

- Sioux Lookout

NEW YORK

- Knapp
- * New Rochelle

NORTH DAKOTA

- * Dacotah

PENNSYLVANIA

- Old York Road

TENNESSEE

- General William Lee Davidson

WASHINGTON

- * Willapa

WEST VIRGINIA

- * Colonel Andrew Donnelly

WISCONSIN

- Appleton

GOLD BADGES for Previously Listed Chapters

CALIFORNIA

- * Mission Canyon
- * Peyton Randolph

COLORADO

- * Colorado

ILLINOIS

- * Fort Payne
- * George Rogers Clark
- * Pierre Menard

INDIANA

- * John Wallace
- * Mary Mott Green

KANSAS

- * Desire Tobey Sears
- * Henry Dawson
- * Jane Dean Coffey
- * John Athey
- * Peleg Gorton

LOUISIANA

- * Manchac
- MASSACHUSETTS
- * Abigail Phillips Quincy
 - * Framingham
 - * Johanna Aspinwall
 - * Jonathan Hatch
 - * Old Mendon
 - * Old North
 - * Susannah Tufts

PENNSYLVANIA

- * Hannah Penn
- NEW YORK
- * Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo
 - * Rufus King
 - * Skenandoah

TENNESSEE

- * Reelfoot

TEXAS

- * William Scott

VERMONT

- * Mary Baker Allen

WASHINGTON

- * Elizabeth Bixby
- * Ranier

WISCONSIN

- * Colonel Benjamin Harrisor
- * Waukesha-Continental

980 GOLD BADGE HONOR ROLL Chapters

166 SILVER BADGE HONOR ROLL Chapters

1,146 HONOR ROLL Chapters as of April 30, 1951

First, Last, Always

BY MRS. LEE KINKAID

Vice Chairman, Western Division Building Completion Committee

YES indeed, our National Society should be just that, "First, Last and Always" in our thoughts. By our unity of purpose we have accomplished great things for we have learned from our forebears that "in unity there is strength."

It has been aptly said, "Never underestimate the power of a woman" and how true that is of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In our determination to perpetuate the ideals and accomplishments of our illustrious forefathers we have built a Society known throughout the world as staunch champions of those Freedoms upon which our great Nation was established.

In any well-organized business one must have an adequate amount of office space and sufficient personnel to operate efficiently. The increased scope of our work and the increase in our membership meant that we must of necessity increase the office space. To those of us who took time to study the situation it seemed a dire need even though the cost sounded prohibitive. How fortunate we are that there are those who did not hesitate, for now the cost of our beautiful new addition would be tremendously more.

Those of us who have had the privilege of going back to Washington since the new building has been completed wonder how there could have been any doubt about the need for it. Certainly there is not one inch of space to spare. I for one am so proud to be a part owner in such a magnificent group of buildings owned and operated solely by women. I cannot help feeling

that our ancestors would say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

What about you? Have you paid your share as a part owner of these beautiful buildings? Of course, you know that the original estimate was not sufficient because of the need of an additional floor and also because of the pilings needed to support it and, of course, there were alterations on the other buildings when offices were moved around. It wasn't a matter of doing things temporarily—it was doing the work for the future in a way that would be in keeping with the previous building standards. The job has been well done and our office personnel are now working in increased efficiency.

We always seem to have a few who are willing to stand back and say, "Let George do it!" but you as a member of this wonderful Patriotic Society should deem it a privilege to be able to have a part in the building program. Our outstanding debt is not so great but that it would disappear as by a miracle if each and every Daughter paid her small share *now!*

I am proud of being a stockholder in these beautiful buildings which stand as a tribute to women who are determined that our true American ideals shall not perish from the earth. Have you done your share? Surely, when so many have given so generously in proud appreciation of their heritage,—surely you too will want to be counted as a co-owner. "First, Last and Always" our great National Society—then our own individual Chapter needs.

MEMBERS REQUESTED TO SEND OLD CLOTHS

Members and other readers are requested to send old cloth for use in cleaning and dusting our D. A. R. buildings. If purchased by our National Society, such cloths now cost 75 cents per pound, and much of the material is not durable. Old sheets and other cloth will be deeply appreciated. Send to the Building and Grounds Office, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

With the Chapters

Waukesha Continental (Waukesha, Wis.), so named because it was the thirteenth Chapter organized in Wisconsin and its charter membership numbered thirteen, celebrated its Golden Anniversary February 9, with a banquet in the Rose Room of the Avalon Hotel.

Mrs. Irwin E. Bradfield, Chapter Regent, presided and introduced the five past Regents who were present. Congratulatory messages from three other Regents and the Wisconsin State Regent, Mrs. E. M. Hale, were read.

The State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank Harris of Racine, brought greetings from the State Board.

A brief history of the Chapter was read by the Chapter historian, Mrs. Reno Christoph.

The guest speaker was Mr. Carl Ruhloff of Milwaukee, who, with the aid of his "flannelgraph," put forth for the eye to see and the ear to hear the aspects of the American Way of Life and the identifying marks of its attackers. Preserving the superior way of life is "Your Problem," he declared. He challenged us to greater service in maintaining our form of government and its ideals and freedoms by graphically depicting the higher scale of living in our country as contrasted to that of communistic and socialistic states.

A group of songs by Mrs. Paul Magoon, mezzo soprano, added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

Bessie S. Bradfield, *Regent.*

New York City (New York, N. Y.). Called the "Mother of Chapters," New York City Chapter received its name and appointment of a Regent, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, the same day the National Society was formed. Its organization was completed April 19, 1891. Mrs. Donald McLean, Charter Member of the National Society, the Chapter's fourth Regent, was elected President General 1905. Negotiating a loan of \$200,000, she made it possible for Memorial Continental Hall to be completed. Mrs. Joseph W. Wilde, seventh Regent, established the distribution of the D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship at the Federal Court. The work was carried on by Mrs.

Edward Cornell Zabriskie, eighth Regent. Miss Mabel Adams was Chairman last year, when the restraining order from the Immigration and Naturalization Department abruptly ended this sixteen-year project, handled exclusively in New York City by the Chapter which bears its name. Some of the accomplishments of New York City Chapter: Presenting the Museum Room at Continental Hall, and Memorial Tablet honoring Mrs. Donald McLean. To Constitution Hall, 30 Auditorium Chairs, 5 Platform Chairs. An entire room furnished at the Museum of the City of New York. An antique urn to the New York Room at Memorial Continental Hall. A New York State Flag to the Society. The Flagstaff and Memorial Tablet, General Grant's Tomb. American Flags to the Chinese First Presbyterian Church, to Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba. An ambulance to the American Red Cross. The Aaron Burr Room at Washington Headquarters. A replica of a bronze bust by Jean Antoine Houdon of General Washington to New York University's Hall of Fame. Annual donations to the Bell Tower at Valley Forge, National Building Fund, Scholarships and support to Approved Schools, Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. The annual commemoration of George and Martha Washington's Wedding Day, January 6, 1759.

Florence Hartman Hollister
Press and Radio Chairman

Atlanta (Atlanta, Ga.) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary April 14. Congratulatory messages were read, one from Mrs. Leonard Wallace, State Regent. Chapter activities were reported by Miss Nellie Jane Gaertner, Historian.

Mrs. George H. Connell, Regent, announced a short play depicting the Chapter's first meeting April 15, 1891, in the home of Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan. After appointment by the first President General to organize a Chapter in Georgia, with the aid of Miss Junia McKinley, she called together ten prominent women. Charter members are now deceased.

Officers and Chairmen, dressed in 1891 styles, took part. Mrs. Joseph Gilmore, First Vice Regent, as Mrs. Duncan, extended welcome. Washington's Prayer, Society



The organizational meeting, enacted by Atlanta Chapter members: Mrs. George H. Connell, Mrs. J. H. Gilmore, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. Charles Moye, Mrs. Charles M. Davis, Miss Nellie Jane Gaertner, Mrs. Straiton Hard, Mrs. J. W. Timmons, and Mrs. Keith Roberts. Mrs. Furman Smith took part in the play but was not in the picture. The silver goblet and teapot on the table belonged to Mrs. Duncan, Organizing Regent, and were lent to the Chapter by Mrs. W. M. Hammond, her great-granddaughter-in-law.

objectives and Minutes of the first meeting were read. The hostess closed with appropriate remarks for the Chapter's well-being and prayer for divine guidance and blessing.

Birthday candles were lighted. A poem by Mrs. Robert Blackburn was read by the Regent. The Birthday cake was cut by five Past Regents.

Mrs. Aurela McMillan, only National Charter Member who is a member of this Chapter, was a special guest, and gave a handsome gift in memory of her sister, Mrs. J. Moreland Speer, Past Regent.

Mrs. Willis Ragan, daughter of Mrs. Porter King, Charter Member, and Mrs. W. M. Hammond, great-granddaughter-in-law of Mrs. Duncan, were welcomed, as were National members for over 40 years:

Mrs. John S. Spalding, Mrs. J. D. Cromer, Mrs. Hugh Bancker, Mrs. Harry Ellis, Mrs. Charles Wesley, Miss Annie Laurie Hill, Mrs. George Breitenbucher, Mrs. Eli Thomas; also Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, State Second Vice Regent, and Mrs. William C. Robinson, State Chaplain; State Chairmen: Mrs. W. E. Gray, Mrs. John Cumming, Mrs. Lucius McConnell, Mrs. W. F. Dykes, Mrs. T. J. Sappington and Mrs. J. W. Bush; and visiting Regents: Mrs. Milton Scott, Mrs. Hoyt Bryan and Mrs. L. D. Burns, Jr.

*Mrs. George H. Connell, Regent and
Mrs. W. S. Askew, Sr., Press Relations Chairman*

Santa Clara (San Jose, Cal.). Members of Santa Clara Chapter convened for luncheon Wednesday, April 4, in San Jose Country Club to celebrate the group's 25th anniversary.

Honored guests were Mesdames Richard C. Anthony, State Assistant Secretary; Claude M. Anderson, State Librarian; and George C. Grubb, Regent of Santa Ysabel Chapter. Each brought greetings from the group she represented.

Mrs. Charles Russell Williams, Organizing Regent of Santa Clara Chapter, gave highlights of the Chapter's History and was presented with a gift of sterling silver from the Chapter by Mrs. Elmer W. Grischy, present Regent, in appreciation for her service.

Mrs. Grischy conducted the session, and Mrs. Reginald Parry was Chairman for the day. Five of the nine charter members attended, including Mrs. William Leroy Atkinson, Miss Sue Hickman, Mrs. Victor S. Hillis, Mrs. H. Lincoln Taylor, and Mrs. Claude O. Wynans. The other four, Misses Emma Chase and Margaret Hanson, Mesdames Paul Compton and Walter Williams, were unable to attend, due to illness or being out of town. Eight of the sixteen Regents the Chapter has had also were present. They were Mesdames Charles Russell Williams, Reginald L. Parry, Louis Christian Gerhardt, R. J. Hoeller, Victor S. Hillis, Walter King, H. Lincoln Taylor, and Elmer W. Grischy. Miss Margaret Hanson and Mesdames Paul Compton and Walter Williams unable to attend. The charter members and the Regents were presented with corsages.



Former Regents of the second oldest Chapter cutting the cake: Mrs. Owen McConnell, Mrs. J. D. Cromer, Mrs. Eli Thomas, and Mrs. Lucius McConnell. Mrs. John William Smith was not present when the picture was taken.

Piano selections were given by Miss Helen Kimsey and vocal presentations by Miss Gloria Surian, accompanied by Miss Jean Long. Misses Kimsey and Surian are music students at San Jose State College. Mrs. Taylor was in charge of the musical program.

Besides the 39 members in attendance, Mesdames Stanley James, Wayne Hutchins and W. P. Gulick were guests.

Mrs. Charles B. McCutchen
Historian

Las Flores (South Pasadena, Cal.). With the members beautifully gowned in pastel Colonial costumes, Las Flores Chapter entertained with its tenth annual Colonial Reciprocity Tea Tuesday, February 6. The Program Tea was given in the lovely Colonial home of the Regent, Mrs. William Carrillo, in San Marino. The costumes were worn in honor of George Washington's birthday month.

Members assisted the hostess in receiving the guests of honor, State Officers who live in this area, and Regents or representatives of neighboring Chapters. Included was the entire board of the newly-organized Chapter, Santa Anita, in Arcadia, California.

Mrs. Carrillo presided over the afternoon meeting and welcomed the guests. Mrs. Oliver P. Schureman, Program Chairman, presented her young granddaughter, Lucille Schureman, who in a white ballet costume, danced "The Swan." Mrs. C. C. Trillingham, soloist at San Marino Community Church, sang a group of songs by American composers, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Mary Munie. The wife of the Oneonta Congregational Church's minister, Mrs. Henry David Gray, gave an inspirational talk on American Pioneer

Women. Each of the entertainers was presented with a corsage.

The tea table was beautifully arranged with tall silver candelabra and a flower centerpiece of white stock and red carnations. Mrs. O. P. Schureman and Mrs. Joy G. Goodsell, both Past Regents, poured. Tea hostesses were Mrs. William H. Floyd, and Mrs. Walter A. Alden and Mrs. George Cleary.

Mrs. G. B. Pritchard, III
Vice Regent and Press Relations



Left to right: Mesdames S. H. Boren, J. A. Wellborn, Frank G. Trau, R. A. Underwood, and Albert E. Hudspeth. Along the wall in the rear are some of the museum cases. During the State Fair of Texas each October, the Chapter House is open to the public as a museum.

Jane Douglas (Dallas, Tex.). One of the most colorful events and the favorite party of Jane Douglas Chapter is the annual guest tea, a Colonial affair for which the hostesses wear costumes of the Revolutionary period.

Mrs. Frank Garland Trau of Sherman, State Regent of Texas, was this year's honoree.

She received with Mesdames R. A. Underwood, Chapter Regent; J. A. Wellborn, State Corresponding Secretary and Chapter Chairman of State Headquarters Project; M. C. Turner, State Parliamentarian and Past Vice President General, and Albert E. Hudspeth, immediate Past Regent and Division Chairman of the State Headquarters project. Also receiving were the other Chapter Officers, Chairmen of Committees, and Past Regents.

Continental D. A. R. House in Fair Park was bedecked with a series of silk flags (loaned by the S. A. R.), depicting the evolution of the National Flag. A pink wedding theme was used as the party commemorated the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington.



Left to right: Mrs. G. B. Pritchard, III, Mrs. Herbert H. Myatt, Mrs. O. P. Schureman, Mrs. William H. Floyd, Mrs. George Cronshay, Mrs. George Cleary and Mrs. William Carrillo, Regent.

The T-shaped tea table was covered with heavy pink satin and centered with a tall silver epergne arranged with pink carnations and sweet peas. Silver services were at the three ends of the table, silver candelabra with pink tapers flanking the epergne.

Mrs. S. H. Boren was Chairman of decorations, and Mrs. Wm. H. Foster of refreshments. Four hundred guests called and a nice contribution for the headquarters project was collected.

Mrs. William H. Foster
Publicity Chairman

Denver (Denver, Col.). With realization that youth conservation is important to the general pattern of society and the happiness of humanity as a whole, Denver Chapter is giving special attention to particular work on patriotic education and the value of good citizenship. Unless there is a full sense of responsibility in real citizenship, Democracy cannot live. This is the continuous thought that gives urge to the Patriotic Education Committee, with Mrs. James V. Rush Chairman, to direct attention to the betterment of boys in Company D, Colorado State Industrial School.

"Pre-Parole" is the title given to Company D, which is now considered the best of the four units in the way of record. It leads in number of Boy Scout memberships, claims the fewest runaways, and essays entered by the boys in an annual contest on Good Citizenship, sponsored by the Chapter, have proved especially successful in results.

A Citizenship Club has been organized, with a President, Vice President and Recording Secretary. The best speakers in Denver appear at the semi-monthly meetings. At many of the club assemblies the boys are given the privilege of expressing their individual opinions of what citizenship means, and their individual ideas of honor, service, courage, leadership and scholarship. Talks on "The Story of Old Glory," have been popular. The Flag Ritual is well presented.

A course in the development of educational value is sponsored by the Chapter. Special programs are given at Christmas and on Flag Day and Constitution Day. Many lovely gifts have been presented to the 50 boys in the company. Religious

training is planned, and tentative plans are under way for continuous contact with boys on parole.

Charlotte C. Rush
Chairman, Patriotic Education

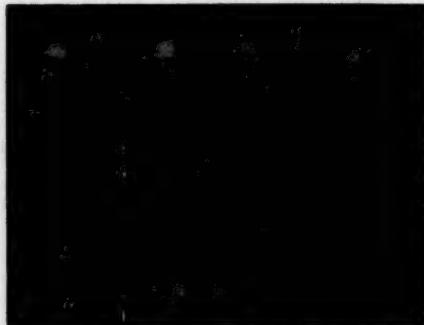
James Ross (Kansas City, Kan.). The James Ross Chapter held a table-setting contest and silver exhibition March 3 and 4, which was a very successful affair.

The proceeds will be used for completing the Chapter's contribution to the National Building Fund and its Valley Forge pledge. Besides being a financial success, the event did much to make Kansas City know more about our organization.

The Committee members who contributed so much to its success were Mrs. R. W. Pearson, Mrs. L. A. Wells, Mrs. E. E. Gladish, Mrs. L. B. Naylor and Mrs. Floyd Fugate. The Regent of the Chapter is Mrs. Harry Ashlock.

Many have expressed the hope that the Chapter will make this an annual event.

Mrs. C. R. Hepler
Publicity Chairman



Photograph shows the Committee planning the Table Setting Contest and Silver Exhibition of the James Ross Chapter.

Santa Anita (Arcadia, Cal.) celebrated its first birthday at the April meeting, held at the home of Mrs. R. J. Gardner. Mrs. Thomas H. Bailey, Regent, presided over the meeting which was opened with a beautiful prayer composed especially for the occasion by the Chaplain, Mrs. J. C. Greer.

Installed on April 15, 1950, under the leadership of Mrs. Bailey, Organizing Regent, the Chapter chose the name Santa Anita because the land on which the city of Arcadia now stands was once part of

the Santa Anita Rancho, one of the greatest of the early California land grants. Outstanding among the meetings which followed was one at which the Chapter entertained neighboring San Marino Chapter, which had acted as sponsor and whose Regent, Mrs. Leo J. Lee, had conducted the ceremony of installation. On that occasion San Marino Chapter presented Santa Anita Chapter with a beautiful American flag.

During this first year Santa Anita Chapter has participated actively in many projects of the National Society. Every member has contributed to the National Building Fund. At Christmas a contribution was sent to Tamassae School, while gifts of cookies and beads were sent to the Indians. The Chapter has also planted a tree in Arcadia's Memorial Grove, presented a book to the public library, given eleven American flags to individuals, and sent sewing materials and a contribution toward the building fund to Neighborhood Center, a California State project. At the birthday meetings plans were made to assist with a reception at the local high school honoring ten new American citizens. Mrs. Bailey will participate in the program and present each new citizen with a D. A. R. "Manual for Citizenship."

Santa Anita Chapter has included some discussion of true Americanism on every program and stands alert to guard that freedom for which our forefathers fought so long ago.

Mrs. John M. French, *Historian.*

Eve Lear (New Haven, Conn.) entertained the adult evening school Americanization classes of the Wilbur Cross High School on Wednesday evening, April 4, in the New Haven Colony Historical Society building, following a tour of the museum and a talk by Mr. Ralph W. Thomas, curator. By invitation of the Historical Society, the classes were afforded this delightful opportunity.

Mrs. Ralph E. Herman, Regent, and a Committee from the Executive Board were the hostesses for the evening, including Mrs. Robert J. Hodge, Mrs. Allen Russell Gill, Mrs. Griswold M. Heinze, Mrs. Charles W. MacBurney, Mrs. Joseph D. Rogers, Mrs. Thomas J. Nagle, Mrs. John C. Kebabian; also Mr. Allen Russell Gill representing the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Arthur E. Baldwin from the Senior

Group and Miss Carol S. Nelson, representing the Junior Committee, presided at the coffee services. Assisting in serving were several Juniors: Mrs. Kingsbury Billings, Mrs. Emerson N. Ludington, Mrs. Francis K. Barron, Miss Nancy Erehart and Miss Ann Lincoln.

Mrs. Allen Russell Gill, Chairman of Eve Lear Chapter's Committees on Americanization and Correct Use of the Flag, is principal of the classes in the Wilbur Cross School, members of which form a truly United Nations, including representatives from Italy, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Austria, Ukrانيا, France, Estonia, Yugoslavia, England, Cuba, Ireland, Russia, Canada, Syria, Egypt and the British West Indies. Many have a university degree. One is the daughter of the Mayor of Udine in Trieste; another is the son of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Rome. Several are the wives of instructors at Yale University.

Grace O. Holbrook
Press Relations Chairman

Rainier (Seattle, Wash.). On Capitol Hill, in a beautiful residential district of Seattle, stands Rainier Chapter House, modeled after the Mount Vernon home of George Washington. Planned and financed by members, and containing many precious heirlooms, the House has been a source of pride and patriotic inspiration to the thousands who have enjoyed its hospitality. Here were entertained the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, the State Regent, Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr., members of the various Chapters and girls of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. With Chapter meetings, "at home" days, meetings of the Board, Corporation, Junior Group of twenty-eight, and numerous Committees, the House is an attractive center for patriotic work.

In 1925, Rainier Chapter House was opened with an impressive dedication.



Five years later, it was the scene of an enthusiastic State Conference. An outstanding event of 1945 was the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the organization of the Chapter, second oldest in the State and largest in membership (230). The past year witnessed the achievement of the Gold Star Honor Roll.

The annual ceremony February 22 at the George Washington monument on the University of Washington Campus always draws a reverent crowd. Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Past State Regent, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Past Vice President General, and Professor Edmond S. Meany, were instrumental in securing the monument, unveiled in 1909. At this year's ceremony, Rainier Chapter was in charge. Speeches by the Regent, Mrs. William B. Bowden, Mrs. Walker, State Regent, Mrs. Daniel Roy Swem, Past State Regent, and Dean L. S. Woodburne from the University; the inspiring music, and the placing of wreaths at the monument created a memorable event. As taps sounded, thoughts travelled from the statue to Mount Vernon then back to Seattle, where patriotic women are giving their best efforts for the welfare of the nation. *Mrs. Carl E. Magnusson
Past Regent*

Absaroka (Hardin, Mont.). The third annual Washington's Birthday tea for members and guests of the Chapter was held Saturday afternoon, February 24, at the American Legion Hall.

Colonial costumes predominated, as we met to view the colored film, "Our Wonderful America," shown by Mrs. Orrin Weir and obtained for the occasion through the efforts of Mrs. Kenneth Christiansen and Miss Harriet Taylor of the Big Horn County Library staff.

After the program tea was poured by Mrs. A. J. Sheets and Mrs. I. L. Dehuet, at a table which featured patriotic colors and motif. Miss Amy Wade was General Chairman. Miss Nancy Wolf and Miss Carol Birkland served as Pages during the afternoon.

Mrs. Sheets, Regent, conducted a short business meeting preceding the tea. Mrs. Dehuet and Mrs. L. S. McAllister were named delegates to State Conference, with Mrs. Fred Taylor and Mrs. Gordon Swaby as alternates.

When the Liberty Bell was in Hardin last Summer, Mrs. Sheets officially rang the bell at a patriotic program conducted on Center Avenue. Dan Maddox gave the principal address in support of the Independence Bond drive. J. J. Pint, County Bond Drive Chairman, was Master of Ceremonies. Music was furnished by the Hardin High School band, and the invocation was offered by the Rev. John J. Brown of Blackfeet Reservation.

Mayor Jens Kalberg gave the welcome address. Mrs. Lura P. Strand, County Superintendent of Schools, read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The benediction was by the Rev. C. W. Hart, pastor of the Church of the Open Bible, followed by the Star Spangled Banner played by the band.

*Mrs. C. A. Corkins
Press Relations Chairman*

Flag House (Frankford, Pa.). An unusually attractive program was presented at the meeting of the Flag House Chapter held on April 21. The opening feature was a visit to Trinity Church, Oxford. After a welcome by the rector, Rev. Albert M. Holloway, an informal talk on the history of the church by Herbert R. Sparks, church historian, and the display of precious relics including the silver communion service presented by Queen Anne in 1713, the party proceeded to the church yard and gathered at the grave of Frederick and Susan McCord Turner whereon a new stone has just been erected.

Miss Edna R. Worrell read sketches of the lives of these, her maternal grandparents, who once lived in the quaint and beautiful Moss Rose Cottage on Oxford Pike above Frankford. Susan McCord Turner was a grandniece of Betsy Ross and one of the thirteen charter members of the Chapter (one for each star in the Betsy Ross flag). A D. A. R. marker was placed on her grave and Mrs. Harry S. McKain, Chapter Regent, placed in it the thirteen-star flag.

Attending the ceremony were members of the Chapter, friends, and Frederick Turner Cooper, grandson and namesake of Frederick Turner, and his son, Rear Admiral Thomas V. Cooper, retired.

Tea was served at the home of Mrs. Albert W. Boecker, with Mrs. Francis J. Dollarton as co-hostess.

Mrs. Mabel Corson, Vice Regent

Washakie (Thermopolis, Wyo.). An Indian raid, the kidnapping of a white girl and the acquisition of land belonging to the girl, who married Chief Broken Horse of the Shoshone Indian Tribe, gave Mr. G. F. Dechert the idea to collect Indian relics. On April 11 he brought many of his antiques to our meeting at the home of Mrs. Esther Virgin.

Beginning with descriptions of the eight original United States Indian families, he discussed their customs. A water jug, made of Yucca plant by an Arapahoe 150 years ago, was exhibited. Weaving and the use of porcupine quills in making decorations are now lost arts among this tribe.

Costumes of the two stars in the movie, "The Iron Horse," were shown. Our Regent, Mrs. Kathleen Talmage, modeled the woman's dress, made on the Shoshone reservation. Permission was given her to wear it in the pageant, "The Gift of the Waters," sponsored by our Chapter the first Sunday of August each year, to commemorate the unselfish act of the Shoshone Indians in presenting to white men the world's largest mineral hot springs.

Some 200 years ago Indians in this country wore a breech cloth and moccasins, the women wearing skirts. Those of the men had their history written in pictographs. One said to be over 175 years old was shown by Mr. Dechert.

Other articles shown included bow, arrows, stone hammers, artifacts, beads, headdresses, horn tools, dried and pounded food, and good luck charms. A "coo coo won hut," made of soft white doeskin, decorated with bead and quill work and used as a cradle for a papoose, carried on the back of its mother, was especially noteworthy.

Mr. Dechert invited us to see his full collection. His generosity in giving his time and explaining his antiques were greatly appreciated.

Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee
Chairman, American Indians

Tangipahoa (Hammond, La.). On April 30 Mrs. Ignatia Watson Robinson celebrated the 101st anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Robinson has been a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for many years, as is evident from her low National

Number of 72386. A charter member in Mississippi, she transferred in 1932 to help organize Tangipahoa Chapter in Hammond. She is also a charter member of this Chapter and about 15 years ago was elected life-time Chaplain. At the age of 90 her eyesight began to fail and she learned the touch system of typing in order to keep up her poetry writing. A collection of her poems has been compiled into a book entitled *Love Chain*. Now that her eyesight has failed completely she has learned the Braille system and thus is enabled to keep up with her reading of the Bible and other books. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a deeply religious woman. Her mind at this great age is as keen and alert as it was in her youth.

Lucile Brakenridge Till
(Mrs. Evon G.)
Chairman, Press Relations

Daughters of Liberty and Greysolon du Lhut (Duluth, Minn.) sponsored an all-cartoon Children's movie on March 24. A bus was provided for the children of the Bethany Home, who were guests of the two Chapters. Candy and popcorn were also provided for their enjoyment.

Mr. Al Anson of the Minnesota Amusement Company arranged for the showing in the ten major cities of Minnesota on the same day. Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, a member of the Daughters of Liberty Chapter and State Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee, was assisted by Mrs. W. E. Wassum, of the Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, and Mrs. B. B. Lee, Regent of that Chapter. These four adults are shown in the background of the accompanying picture, which also shows a long line of orphans waiting to get in the Lyceum Theatre at Duluth.

Aileen H. (Mrs. Joseph H.) Jordan
Historian



Polly Wyckoff (West Englewood, N. J.) our Chapter celebrated its 25th Anniversary by unveiling a bronze marker, embedded in a large boulder, commemorating the road that Washington and his troops took in their retreat across New Jersey.

At noon all the State Officers were entertained at lunch and then proceeded to Continental Park where the ceremonies were held. The Color Guard of the National Guard raised the Flag on the pole which was presented by Mrs. David Hooks, a member of the Chapter. The State Chairman for the Correct Use of the Flag led in the Pledge to the Flag, followed by the Invocation given by the Rev. Lyman B. Greaves, Rector of Christ Church.

The Hon. Arthur J. O'Dea, Judge of the Bergen County District Court and past President of the Bergen County Historical Society, gave a short history of the road. Mrs. Glenn S. Brown, Chaplain of the Chapter, gave the dedication and two boys, members of the Everardus Bogardus Society, Children of the Revolution, Emory H. Morgan, Jr., and George M. Cady, 2nd, unveiled the marker. The presentation to the Mayor of Teaneck was by Mrs. Ethel L. Moore, Regent.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies all invited guests went to the Steuben House, of Revolutionary fame, where Mrs. Andrew Gabel told of the highlights in the history of the Chapter. State Officers formed a receiving line where the guests were presented to them. Refreshments followed with a large birthday cake decorated with the D. A. R. Emblem.

The ground on which the marker was placed, was landscaped from its original wild state by the township of Teaneck and named Continental Park with an appropriate sign so stating it. The Mayor, Council and Manager of Teaneck with the Rotary Club made this project possible and the Chapter feels honored by its reception.

Mrs. Ethel L. Moore, *Regent*

Chief John Ross (Chattanooga, Tenn.). This Chapter with the Chattanooga Woman's Press Club is sponsoring the raising of funds for erection of a statue to Chief John Ross, head of the Cherokee Nation for 60 years and mediator between Indian tribes and the U. S. Government.

The Chapter, Mrs. John Kain Regent, is named for the Indian chief. He was known during his lifetime for efforts to gain fair treatment for the Indians. Today he remains one of the noblest statesmen of American Indian descent. He was adjutant of the Cherokee Regiment which served heroically in the War of 1812. He was a descendant of the Ross family of Scotland.

Friend of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," Chief Ross was imprisoned with him when Payne was arrested on treason charges. Finally after the "Trail of Tears" to lands west of the Mississippi River, he still labored to aid his people. He was a Christian and practiced Christianity, holding the respect of all.

Belle Kinney, famous sculptor, has been commissioned to make the statue and has an interesting design. Recently she completed the superb statue of David Crockett for the Tennessee Historical Commission.

Requests for donations are being made by the Chapter and the Press Club of which Miss Zella Armstrong is President. The name of each contributor from \$1 up will be enrolled in the Roll of Remembrance. Donation of a larger sum will provide more space in the Roll, with the name, picture and data about the person remembered. For a full page, \$100; half-page \$50; quarter-page, \$25. The handsomely bound book will be 23 by 20 inches. Duplicate copies will be preserved in the Chattanooga Public Library and Tennessee State Library. Contributions may be sent to Cyrus Griffin Martin, Treasurer Chief John Ross Statue Fund, American National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Zella Armstrong
Past State Historian

Beloit (Beloit, Wis.). As a project in Americanism, Beloit Chapter is presenting a large taffeta flag with standard, appropriately marked, as a gift from the Chapter to the new Beloit High School for use in the student auditorium.

Our Americanism Committee attends the Naturalization service held twice each year before Circuit Judge Fox in the Rock County Court House at Janesville. The past year the Chapter has given these new citizens, living in Beloit, a copy of the book "Old World Wisconsin."

Mrs. E. J. Caskey, *Regent*



Ashmead (Vicksburg, Miss.). The February meeting of our Chapter featured "Women of the Revolution," in a lecture given by Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Vicksburg, and illustrated by small figurines gowned in replicas of historic costumes associated with Martha Washington, Abigail Adams Smith, Nellie Custis, Betsy Ross, Dolly Madison, Sarah Randolph Boone among many other notables of that day. The costuming was carried out in minute detail by Mrs. Williams. The exhibit of figurines was later displayed for a month in the public library. A picture is carried herewith. Mrs. Quincy E. Werlein, *Regent*

Cowpens (Spartanburg, S. C.). Hostesses wearing gowns recapturing the beauty and style of the 18th Century—and with fans, slippers, jewelry, and hairdos to match the period—greeted the many guests who attended the Second Antique Pilgrimage given April 25 in Spartanburg by the Cowpens Chapter. Many visitors attended from numerous parts of South Carolina and adjoining States.

One could well imagine being in a Colonial mansion of 1775 when entering some of the lovely homes open for the tour. In some houses were gathered together cherished family possessions which represented the technique and art of early American craftsmen. The authenticity of these pieces of silver, china, jewelry, figurines, old dolls, books, papers, and miniatures was backed by records kept and preserved through several wars, hard times, and some fires.

Throughout the homes beautiful, authentic Colonial flower arrangements, in antique bowls and vases, drew much interest and comment.

Tea was served in one of the loveliest gardens in the city. The tea table, with

formal flower arrangements, silver service and china, was attended by hostesses in Colonial costumes. The garden was beautiful with white and pink dogwood accented by the green of boxwood and magnolia trees.

Tamassee D. A. R. School was the inspiration for this benefit Pilgrimage. Funds derived will provide scholarships for needy rural mountain children. Tamassee is situated in the sunset corner of South Carolina in a region replete with history of early Colonial days. Many of the children are descendants of Anglo-Saxon settlers and their families still speak pure Anglo-Saxon English. Here are preserved many of the old English folk songs and dances.

Many graduates will get no further education, but will go back into the hills and marry and will be well equipped to establish homes from which will come some fine Americans.

Lillie Veazey Foster
(Mrs. Bernard A.)
Press Relations Chairman



Seated, on ground: Mrs. Louie Mullikin and Mrs. J. M. Williams, a Tamassee graduate; in chairs: Mrs. David Ouzts, Mrs. Sara Woodruff, Mrs. Guy Vaughan, Regent, and Mrs. A. B. Taylor. Standing: Mrs. Bernard A. Foster, Mrs. L. D. Proffitt, Mrs. W. M. Bobo, Mrs. Paul Allen, Mrs. Wesley Boyd (George Washington), Mrs. Walter K. Greene (Martha Washington), Mrs. Virginia Raditz and Mrs. W. L. MacKenzie.

Samuel Sorrell (Houston, Texas) celebrates its twenty-fifth birthday, a year to be remembered for accomplishments under the leadership of Mrs. Lester Weison, Regent, and her official family of officers.

Mrs. A. W. Palin, Americanism and National Defense Chairman, inaugurated a National Campaign to send magazines overseas to awaken our neighbors to our good way of living. Miss Bess Reynolds,



Left to right: Mrs. W. Nobel Carl, hostess; Mrs. W. F. Albert, Regent-elect; Mrs. Lester Weison, Regent; Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Vice President General. Placed in front of the group for the 25th birthday is a large replica of the D. A. R. Insignia.

Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, placed 13 names, in addition to the Regent's name, on the Rolls of Honor. The Chapter actively supported our Texas State D. A. R. Headquarters project with a contribution, having Mrs. Pat N. Fahey as Chairman.

We have a new baby in our midst, with the forming of Junior Membership, Mrs. Stewart Morris, Chairman. This group worked cooperatively with the Girl Homemakers and JAC groups, succeeding in gaining State recognition for outstanding work. The JAC group, led by Mrs. F. M. Delk, was awarded a State prize. Three National awards were made to the Girl Homemakers for exceptional work under the guidance of Mrs. R. H. Bird.

Radio and Television Committee was in capable hands, with Mrs. W. Noble Carl, Chairman. Through her efforts the Texas League Baseball games at the local park initiated a new procedure, playing the National Anthem and a Flag Raising Ceremony prior to each game. Each game was broadcast and televised. This received favorable comments in local newspapers.

Mrs. H. L. Washburn secured cash contributions and boxes of clothing for Approved Schools. Ten Genealogical Books were presented Houston Library by Miss Katherine Reynolds and her Committee. Two State prizes were awarded the State Magazine Committee headed by Mrs. G. G. Griffin.

An Anniversary Tea was beautifully ap-

pointed. Three distinguished guests were present: Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Vice President General; Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Co-Founder of the Chapter; and Mrs. W. F. Albert, Regent-elect. Fourteen Charter members were also honored.

Mrs. Neill Amsler,
Chairman, Press Relations

Rachel Caldwell (Greensboro, N. C.) celebrated Charter Day April 4. It was in April, 1934, that we received our Charter from the National Society. On this date it is our custom to have a program to mark the climax of the year. We usually have an outstanding speaker to inform us on some timely topic.

This year we had a luncheon meeting with our National Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds of Charlottesville, Va., as our guest speaker, her topic being "Dangers from Within" (World Government). Mrs. Reynolds is not only well-informed and enthusiastic, she is also a dynamic speaker. I recommend her to you.

We are anxious to inform the public of the evils of World Government and we feel certain that those present are now aware of its incipient dangers.

Having Mrs. Reynolds and other distinguished guests made this truly a red-letter day. Our 150 guests included our State Regent, Miss Virginia Horne; State Treasurer, Mrs. James Lambeth; State Chaplain, Mrs. W. C. Tucker; State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Benjamin Wyche; National Chairman of Manuals of Citizenship, Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr.; National Vice Chairman of Conservation, Mrs. G. A. Kernodle; five state chairmen, 19 Chapter Regents or their alternates, and a District Director.

The two local papers gave us flattering publicity—five pictures and 170 inches.

(Mrs.) Kate Robinson Farr
(W. Beatty, Jr.)
Regent

Poplar Bluff (Poplar Bluff, Mo.). The March meeting of the Poplar Bluff Chapter demonstrated that our Chapter strives to carry out the objectives of the National Society. At this meeting we had two District FBI agents as speakers. During a brief business session the Regent, Mrs. W. J. Meadows, reported on the radio

history quiz which we are sponsoring in the schools.

The first speaker on the program was James B. Hunt of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mr. Hunt summarized the work of the FBI and told of its jurisdiction. He called attention to many phases of law which are under the jurisdiction of other agencies. The speaker said the FBI was set up in 1938 and stressed the fact that espionage was placed under FBI jurisdiction by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939.

The second speaker, Earl Porter of Poplar Bluff, Mo., gave many interesting sidelights on the work of FBI agents and offered to answer questions if he could consistently answer them. So the group asked many questions which created much interest.

Husbands of members were guests at this meeting. *Mrs. Clara Boyt*

Registrar and Press Chairman

Colonel Joshua Howard (Dearborn, Mich.). Thousands of spectators lined the curbs on Michigan Avenue in West Dearborn Saturday, October 14, to watch the colorful civic pageant which depicted Dearborn's long history. The Cavalcade of Dearborn parade featured 36 decorated non-commercial floats and 15 bands, as well as costumed marchers and other performers.

The pageant was in conjunction with the dedication of the opening of the new Dearborn Historical Museum.

The float presented by the Colonel Joshua Howard Chapter depicted the "Bark Covered House" which according to Dearborn historical records was the home of William Nowlin, a Dearborn pioneer in the 1850's. Nowlin was a scholar and historian, whose narrative, "The Bark Covered House," has been published in book form.



The actors on the float were: Mrs. Nowlin, at cradle, Mrs. Richard Randall; Mr. Nowlin, scraping skins, Mr. Andy Palmer; Neighbor, scraping skins, Mr. William Palmer; Son William, cleaning gun, Rushton Strongman; and Daughter Betsey, at spinning wheel, Nancy Ash.

Mrs. William McManus and Mrs. I. Jack Adelson were in charge of the float and Mr. Andy Palmer was the sponsor.

*Mrs. W. A. McManus
Publicity Chairman*

John Parke Custis (Birmingham, Ala.). On November 15, the Chapter celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary and paid tribute to one of its founders and its first Regent, Mrs. Arthur A. Adams.

Mrs. Adams joined the D. A. R. in 1905 as a charter member of the General Sumpter Chapter of Birmingham. She served as Vice Regent and Regent of this Chapter and was on the Board to raise money for Constitution Hall. She also served on a committee to find a desirable location for a D. A. R. school for mountain children. After considerable travel over the state, the committee decided on Grant Mountain, near Guntersville. One reason for their choice of this spot was that the settlers of that community were of pure Anglo-Saxon origin. This was the beginning of the Kate Duncan Smith School.

In 1925, Mrs. Adams organized the John Parke Custis Chapter, with thirty-three members, and served as its first Regent. She attended many meetings of the Continental Congress, and always brought back inspiration to the Chapter for its many activities, and, in all ways, served as a valuable guide and support to the Chapter.

At the Founders Day meeting, Mrs. Felton Wimberley, Vice Regent of the Chapter, expressed the appreciation of the members to Mrs. Adams for all she has done for and meant to the John Parke Custis Chapter for 25 years, and presented Mrs. Adams with a corsage. At the conclusion of the meeting, television pictures were made of the Chapter members, and a featured group was one in which Mrs. Adams was televised looking at the Chapter History book.

*Catherine Comer Bowron
Recording Secretary*

Genealogical Department

VERMONT MARRIAGE RECORDS

Bennington, Vt.—1764-1881

Arranged and Indexed by Eda Whitney Safford

(Continued from Last Month)

- Hacket, Lydia, to Zebulon King, Dec. 3, 1815.
Hacket, Merribah, to James Harwood, Oct. 29, 1815.
Haines, Thankful, to Eleazer Leach, Jan. 1, 1809.
Hall, Hannah, to James Kittridge, Nov. 11, 1845.
Hall, Laura V., to Trenor W. Park, Dec. 5, 1846.
Hall, Elisa, to Warren E. Smith, April 11, 1855.
Hall, Eliza B., to Adin Thayer, Nov. 29, 1842.
Hall, George W., to Mary E. Stone, May 19, 1847.
Hall, Henry D., to Caroline Thatcher, March 25, 1847.
Hall, Obed, to Nancy Eames, Sept. 21, 1854.
Hall, Nathaniel, to Martha B. Rouse, Feb. 25, 1850.
Hall, Hiland H., to Jane A. Waters, Sept. 19, 1849.
Hall, Louton, to Susan Gates, March 7, 1852.
Hall, Hiland, to Dolly S. Davis, Oct. 27, 1818.
Hallenbeck, William, to Anne Brag, Dec. 2, 1822.
Hallenbeck, Delarah, to James Larabee, June 6, 1814.
Hamilton, George W., to Julia Ann Henry, April 28, 1847.
Hamlen, Electa, to Enos S. Riddle, Dec. 23, 1841.
Hamlin, Robert, to Sarah Eliza Norton, July 19, 1838.
Hamlin, Lafayette D., to Mary Jane Thayer, Jan. 29, 1851.
Hammond, Almira, to Alanson Hopkins, Feb. 2, 1848.
Hancock, Frederick, to Laura Squires, Feb. 9, 1843.
Hand, Aurelia, to Harvey Burgess, Jan. 5, 1823.
Hans, Paul, to Fanny Dewey, Mar. 14, 1811.
Harbor, Nicholas A., to Emily Loveland, Nov. 27, 1845.
Harmon, Lucretia, to Samuel Scott, June 8, 1806.
Harmon, Philura, to William Robarts, March 9, 1815.
Harmon, Rhoda, to Norman Hinsdill, Nov. 8, 1804.
Harmon, Celind, to James Henry, Sept. 7, 1806.
Harmon, Austin, to Betsey McEwen, Oct. 5, 1843.
Harmon, Martin D., to Semantha Clark, Nov. 26, 1812.
Harmon, Austin, to Abi Brownson Feb. 12, 1807.
Harmon Daniel to Lucretia Dewey, July 26, 1770.
Harmon, Fisk, to Semantha Austin, March 16, 1836.
Harrington, Lovina, to Samuel Chandler, July 20, 1823.
Harrington, Sylvia, to Harvey Henry Allen, July 20, 1856.
Harrington, Sarah J., to Josiah N. Cheney, Dec. 1, 1850.
Harrington, Lydia A., to Charles S. Faxon, Sept. 3, 1846.
Harrington, Moses, to Sarah Ann Robinson, Sept. 14, 1843.
Harrington, Squier, to Electa Hill, Nov. 19, 1820.
Harrington, Rev. Daniel, to Eveline E. Starvin, Sept. 12, 1839.
Harrington, Riley, to Eliza Rose, March 27, 1836.
Harris, Eliza, to Isaac Allen, Oct. 30, 1833.
Harris, Polly, to Herman Hill, Jan. 26, 1809.
Harris, Emeline, to Daniel Allen, Oct. 13, 1829.
Harris, Sarah E., to James M. Shaw, Nov. 15, 1838.
Harris, Flaville, to Loan J. Potter, Feb. 20, 1835.
Harris, Oscar R., to Rizpah Miles, Feb. 28, 1849.
Harris, Amos S., to Sibyl Kimbell, April 21, 1847.
Harrouh, George, to Julia Ann Hicks, Oct. 24, 1833.
Hartwell, Alphred, to Fanny Brownson, Dec. 3, 1818.
Harvey, Laura, to Hiram Bushnell, Jan. 9, 1825.
Harvey, Sally, to Moses Bushnell, March 20, 1817.
Harvey, Lydia, to Nathan Brown, Jan. 9, 1825.
Harvey, Nelson B., to Betsey M. Savage, Feb. 5, 1845.
Harvey, Ruel, to Pamelia Thayer, Dec. 3, 1818.
Harvey, Henry, to Emily Allen, July 30, 1838.
Harvey, Samuel, to Rachel Marvel, Oct. 6, 1767.
Harvey, Henry, to Roxana Webster, April 14, 1825.
Harwood, Abell, to Clarissa Harwood, April 8, 1818.
Harwood, Adeline M., to Elias B. Burton, Dec. 13, 1842.
Harwood, Asahel, to Barbary Parmelee, Nov. 27, 1829.
Harwood, Clarissa, to Abell Harwood, April 8, 1818.
Harwood, Eliza, to Hiram Ray, April 16, 1826.
Harwood, Ellis, to Amanda Jones, April 1, 1849.
Harwood, Fanny J., to Samuel Beatty, Nov. 13, 1845.
Harwood, George P., to Jane Ayres, April 27, 1846.
Harwood, Henry, to Mary Murphy, Dec. 25, 1851.

- Harwood, Hiram, 2nd., to Eliza Haswell, Jan. 13, 1830.
- Harwood, Hiram, to Sally Stone, March 23, 1815.
- Harwood, James, to Roxana Olin, Dec. 24, 1832.
- Harwood, James, to Merribah Hackett, Oct. 29, 1815.
- Harwood, John Harwood, to Samantha Downs, August 17, 1845.
- Harwood, Lemira, to Samuel Beatty, March 2, 1843.
- Harwood, Lucy, to James Waterman, Feb. 6, 1809.
- Harwood, Mary, to Darwin Miles, Dec. 19, 1841.
- Harwood, Nathan, to Nancy Dorrance, July 30, 1815.
- Harwood, Rahannah, to Isaac Cole, Dec. 31, 1817.
- Harwood, Roxanna, to Silas Garry, August 31, 1845.
- Harwood, Sarah, to Joel F. Shippey, Oct. 30, 1850.
- Harwood, Simeon, to Samantha Robinson, Nov. 3, 1847.
- Harwood, Sophia, to William Eddy, May 2, 1836.
- Harwood, Warren, to Sally Norton, Jan. 17, 1830.
- Haskins, Mary, to Joseph Wadsworth, Feb. 19, 1817.
- Haskins, Alvin, to Harriet Norton, Oct. 12, 1851.
- Haskins, Samuel G., to Ruth Ann Nobel, April 12, 1836.
- Hastings, Hannah S., to Orpheus S. Alvord, Oct. 15, 1839.
- Hastings, Henry, to Mary Helen Rice, March 17, 1852.
- Haswell, Susanna, to Darius Clark, Aug. 13, 1814.
- Haswell, Deborah, to William Joslin, Feb. 27, 1817.
- Haswell, Eliza, to Hiram 2nd, Harwood, Jan. 13, 1830.
- Haswell, Hiram to Delia Sherwood, Feb. 24, 1847.
- Haswell, Zinevi, to Delia M. Sears, March 19, 1845.
- Haswell, John C., to Samalva Sherwood, Sept. 6, 1837.
- Haswell, Anthony, to Betsey Rice, Sept. 30, 1799.
- Haswell, William, to Sarah Robinson, Feb. 21, 1816.
- Haswell, Joseph C., to Eliza C. Haynes, April 27, 1836.
- Haswell, John C., to Mary Wallace, Dec. 17, 1848.
- Hatch, Charles, to Ruth D. Morgan, Jan. 10, 1853.
- Hathaway, Polly, to Arthur Bostwick, March 12, 1814.
- Hathaway, Electa M., to Green B. Stratton, Aug. 11, 1846.
- Hathaway, Ruth, to Henry William Shaw, May 29, 1848.
- Hathaway, Ann Eliza, to Frederick Winslow, Nov. 11, 1845.
- Hathaway, Triphone, to John Murphy, March 30, 1817.
- Hathaway, Wealthy to Adoniram Hathaway, Dec. 1, 1825.
- Hathaway, Levi, to Esthey Hawley, Nov. 23, 1775.
- Hathaway, Warren, to Cornelia Hinsdil, Oct. 8, 1855.
- Hathaway, Seth to Sophoa Nichols, Dec. 25, 1822.
- Hathaway, Seth, Jr., to Hepzibah Spencer, Sept. 10, 1838.
- Hathaway, Isaac, to Polly Gooding, Dec. 5, 1826.
- Hathaway, Adoniram, to Wealthy Hathaway, Dec. 1, 1825.
- Hathaway, Joshua, to Elisabeth Lord, Feb. 19, 1791.
- Hawks, Miriam A., to Aaron H. Armstrong, March 19, 1829.
- Hawks, Fanny J., to Barnabas Bratt, Oct. 17, 1839.
- Hawks, Rhoda, to Joseph 2nd. Robinson, April 22, 1790.
- Hawks, Rhoda, to Thomas Abell, May 26, 1811.
- Hawks, Catherine, to William R. Moon, Oct. 12, 1835.
- Hawks, Anna M., to John Balmer, Dec. 28, 1847.
- Hawks, Elisabeth M., to Orville H. Rose, Oct. 16, 1841.
- Hawks, Mary Jane, to Pardon H. Sibley, Sept. 25, 1844.
- Hawks, Temmy, to Samuel Robinson, Oct. 19, 1820.
- Hawks, William, to Temmy Armstrong, Dec. 5, 1793.
- Hawks, Ira, to Nary Scott, Nov. 30, 1839.
- Hawks, Ira, to Fannie Church, March 5, 1817.
- Hawks, Eleezer, to Ruth Church, April 20, 1817.
- Hawley, Esther, to Levi Hathaway, Nov. 23, 1775.
- Hawley, John P., to Miriam Thatcher, April 16, 1843.
- Hawley, Roswell, to Sally Wright, Dec. 3, 1812.
- Haynes, Hannah, to Asa Thatcher, April 5, 1814.
- Haynes, Persis, to Edmond Gillet, Feb. 12, 1809.
- Haynes, Lois, to Adolphus Chapin, Nov. 11, 1804.
- Haynes, Cynthia, to Ephraim Bushley, Dec. 24, 1812.
- Haynes, Marrium, to Hezekiah Armstrong, Oct. 26, 1767.
- Haynes, Lydia, to Hopestill Armstrong, Nov. 19, 1772.
- Haynes, Phebe A., to Horace King, Jan. 6, 1842.
- Haynes, Martha P., to Henry Robinson, Oct. 30, 1815.
- Haynes, Eliza C., to Joseph C. Haswell, April 27, 1836.
- Haynes, Ruth Ann, to Elisha Hinsdill, Nov. 7, 1833.
- Haynes, Harrietta R., to John S. Godfrey, Sept. 9, 1832.
- Haynes, Horshall R., to Sarah Wilson, Dec. 22, 1852.
- Haynes, Nahum, to Sally M. Loveland, Jan. 17, 1846.

- Haynes, Elijah, to Elizabeth Brown, April 17, 1833.
- Hazzard, Robert, to Lucy Buck, March 18, 1804.
- Henderson, Jennett, to Noadiah Swift, May 23, 1802.
- Henderson, Sally, to Silas Hubbell, Jan. 20, 1802.
- Henry, Celinda, to Caleb Austin, Aug. 8, 1842.
- Henry, Sarah, to George Gay, Feb. 28, 1803.
- Henry, Mary to James B. Nichols . . .
- Henry, Martha, to Aaron McKee, Nov. 26, 1805.
- Henry, Jane M., to Austin H. Goughlin, June 6, 1843.
- Henry, Julia Ann, to George W. Hamilton, April 28, 1847.
- Henry, Mary W. to Dwight Riddle, Feb 18, 1843.
- Henry, Lemira, to Charles Hicks, Feb. 25, 1822.
- Henry, Maria, to James Hicks, Jr., March 16, 1819.
- Henry, Persis, to Alonzo Hinsdill, March 16, 1833.
- Henry, Mary, to Matthew L. Huntington, Jan. 19, 1826.
- Henry, Sophronia, to James Huntington, May 25, 1828.
- Henry, William, to Anne Brownson, May 22, 1794.
- Henry, Eli B., to Jerusha C. Loud, Nov. 8, 1838.
- Henry, Eli, to Elizabeth Riddel, Sept. 29, 1846.
- Henry, James, to Celind Harmon, Sept. 7, 1806.
- Henry, Richard, to Ruth Edgerton, Sept. 11, 1839.
- Hepsiker, Frederick, to Mary Schmidt, Jan. 1, 1856.
- Hewlitt, Marcena B. to . . . Walker, Oct. 1839.
- Hickey, Catherine, to Michael Guiltinan, Oct. 23, 1861.
- Hicks, Fanny, to David Merchant, Feb. 28, 1810.
- Hicks, Elizabeth, to Charles Lull, Dec. 17, 1854.
- Hicks, Emma, to Calvin Squires, Sept. 19, 1844.
- Hicks, Ann M., to Thomas White, March 20, 1842.
- Hicks, Mary Ann, to Ebenezer Walbridge, Aug. 27, 1834.
- Hicks, Harriet, to Stebbins D. Walbridge, Sept. 22, 1824.
- Hicks, Betsey, to Uel M. Robinson, Sept. 13, 1821.
- Hicks, Julia Ann, to George Harrouh, Oct. 24, 1833.
- Hicks, Charles H., to H. E. Johnson, June 7, 1855.
- Hicks, Samuel to Charity Corben, Feb. 8, 1783.
- Hicks, James, Jr., to Maria Henry, March 16, 1819.
- Hicks, Charles, to Lemira Henry, Feb. 25, 1822.
- Hicks, Uel, to Betsey Walbridge, Sept. 7, 1826.
- Hicks, John, to Maria Cushman, June 21, 1820.
- Higgins, Jesse, to Sarah Doolittle, July 13, 1834.
- Higley, George, to Elizabeth Peters, May 29, 1856.
- Hildreth, Mary, to Robert Forbes, Dec. 6, 1799.
- Hill, A. E. (Bride), to O. R. Woodard, Jan. 16, 1853.
- Hill, Electa, to Squire Harrington, Nov. 19, 1820.
- Hill, Clarissa, to Alanson Gage, Jan. 2, 1842.
- Hill, Charles, to Sarah Phillips, Nov. 25, 1846.
- Hill, Parley H., to Hannah Ketchum, Sept. 27, 1854.
- Hill, Francis L., to Martha W. Wrisle, Oct. 26, 1852.
- Hill, Cyrus B., to Laura Norton, March 2, 1815.
- Hill, Heman, to Polly Harris, Jan. 26, 1809.
- Hill, Robert, to Lucy Lawrence, March 18, 1783.
- Hilliard, John H., to Mary Ann Smith, Oct. 13, 1846.
- Hills, Polly, to Daniel Griswold, May 25, 1815.
- Hills, Chloe, to John Rudd, Aug. 13, 1778.
- Hills, Turner, to Adelia Hubbell, Jan. 16, 1821.
- Hills, Henry C., to Catherine Morse, Nov. 27, 1825.
- Hinman, Mary, to Zachariah Clark, Dec. 12, 1810.
- Hinne, Claudius A., to Lozeno B. Richardson, July 2, 1846.
- Hinsdill, Adelia M., to Rolland Thomas, Dec. 5, 1842.
- Hinsdill, Alzono, to Persis Henry, March 16, 1833.
- Hinsdill, Amanda, to Rufus N. Severance, Sept. 8, 1830.
- Hinsdill, Caroline, to Samuel Weeks, May 31, 1843.
- Hinsdill, Cornelia to Warren Hathaway, Oct. 8, 1855.
- Hinsdill, Elisha, to Ruth Ann Haynes, Nov. 7, 1833.
- Hinsdill, Eliza D., to Elijah D. Waters, Sept. 22, 1825.
- Hinsdill, Ellen E., to James Russell Parsons, Jan. 16, 1856.
- Hinsdill, Hiram to Roxalany Walbridge, Jan. 11, 1818.
- Hinsdill, Jane, to George W. Robinson, April 8, 1840.
- Hinsdill, Joseph, to Joanna Nichols, Nov. 6, 1803.
- Hinsdill, Joseph, to Fanny Walbridge, March 9, 1825.
- Hinsdill, Joseph, to Joanna Nichols, Nov. 6, 1803.
- Hinsdill, Lucretia E., to Aaron L. Hubbell, May 18, 1837.
- Hinsdill, Mary E., to Daniel W. Edgerton, March 9, 1839.
- Hinsdill, Milo, to Julia Breakenridge, Nov. 3, 1828.
- Hinsdill, Milton, to Diana Wheeler, Aug. 24, 1839.
- Hinsdill, Norman B., to Caroline A. Edgerton, Jan. 22, 1833.
- Hinsdill, Norman B., to Rhoda Harmon, Nov. 8, 1804.
- Hinsdill, Stephen, to Hannah Edgerton, Jan. 18, 1807.
- Hinsdale, Charles, to Maria E. Weeks, Sept. 22, 1847.
- Hinsdale, Lyman, to Lucinda Dart, Jan. 8, 1856.
- Hitchcock, Hannah, to Joseph Stewart, Dec. 12, 1814.
- Hoadly, Hannah, to James Demming, May 31, 1787.
- Hoadly, Lydia, to Aaron Demming, —— 1783.

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- Hogle, Lyman, to Betsey Parker, May 2, 1850.
 Holcomb, Dayton, to Martha Colvin, Sept. 27, 1846.
 Holden, Jonas R., to Mary Burton, Sept. 16, 1847.
 Hollister, Laura, to William Sibley, Dec. 6, 1859.
 Hollister, Francis, to Maria Cutler, Oct. 27, 1855.
 Holmes, Mary, to Solomon Walbridge, Feb. 28, 1777.
 Holmes, Sarah S., to Orlin B. Sprague, Dec. 20, 1851.
 Holnbeck, Ann Maria, to Edward Geneck, May 8, 1847.
 Holton, John, to Ann B. Howard, Aug. 14, 1851.
 Hopkins, Sally, to Aaron Robinson, Nov. 11, 1793.
 Hopkins, Lovisa, to Benjamen Demming, — 13, 1783.
 Hopkins, Alanson, to Almira Hammond, Feb. 2, 1848.
 Hopkins, Rudd, to Anna Scott, Dec. 25, 1798.
 Horton, Olive, to Elisha Smart, Feb. 2, 1847.
 Hoskins, Oliver, to Mary Ripley, March 2, 1834.
 Houran, Charles, to Ann Elizabeth Fulton, Dec. 25, 1853.
 House, Sophia, to Nelson Duncan, March 6, 1834.
 House, Susan R., to Milo L. Bennett, May 25, 1817.
 House, David, to Lucy Printiss, Dec. 7, 1809.
 Howard, Ruth, to Samuel Blackmer, May 12, 1791.
 Howard, Lucinda, to Thomas Parker, July 22, 1855.
 Howard, Sarah B., to Nathaniel Smith, Feb. 1, 1842.
 Howard, Ann B., to John Holton, Aug. 14, 1851.
 Howard, Dewey, to Laura Knapp, Aug. 17, 1852.
 Howe, Mary W. G., to Horace Chapin, May 29, 1825.
 Howel, Ruth, to Wait Church, March 20, 1800.
 Howland, Isaac, to Betsey A. B. Sunderlin, May 26, 1833.
 Hoxsey, Maria L., to George H. Norris, April 20, 1835.
 Hoxsie, Frances, to James I. McPherson, April 6, 1842.
 Hubbard, Theophalus, to Persis Webster, Oct. 23, 1816.
 Hubbard, Seth, to Julia Brooks, July 3, 1838.
 Hubbell, Maria, to Isaac Robinson, July 2, 1811.
 Hubbell, Betsey, to Daniel McEowen, July 3, 1803.
 Hubbell, Harriet, to Daniel D. Conklin, Feb. 4, 1819.
 Hubbell, Beaulah, to Alpheus Chapin, Nov. 19, 1813.
 Hubbell, Cornelia L., to William P. Brayton, July 9, 1845.
 Hubbell, Georgiana S., to George T. Summers, Oct. 8, 1839.
 Hubbell, Sarah, to Stephen Robinson, Jan. 27, 1805.
- Hubbell, Catherine M., to Richard Smith, Nov. 1, 1836.
 Hubbell, Margaret V.D.S., to Henry Kellogg, Jan. 26, 1825.
 Hubbell, Ann Maria, to Henry Kellogg, Oct. 16, 1831.
 Hubbell, Adelia, to Turner Hills, Jan. 16, 1821.
 Hubbell, Silas, to Sally Henderson, Jan. 20, 1802.
 Hubbell, Aaron, to Lucinda Moody, March 11, 1798.
 Hubbell, Aaron, to Sarah Dewel, June 27, 1782.
 Hubbell, Elijah Dewey, to Lora Squires, July 7, 1819.
 Hubbell, Aaron L., to Lucretia E. Hinsdill, May 18, 1837.
 Hufnagle, Joseph, to Julia E. Godfrey, Dec. 30, 1850.
 Huling, Milo C., to Amelia C. Phillips, Nov. 12, 1855.
 Hull, Nancy, to Hiram Hull, Nov. 6, 1814.
 Hull, Hendrick C., to Betsy Dewey, Dec. 8, 1808.
 Hunt, Polly, to Gardner Card, Feb. 15, 1810.
 Hunt, Hannah, to David Haynes, April 1, 1774.
 Hunt, Sophia B., to Daniel Conkling, Sept. 23, 1847.
 Hunt, Elizabeth P., to Charles Johnson, Dec. 19, 1836.
 Hunt, Seth, to Frances Raymond, June 21, 1836.
 Huntington, James, to Sophronia Henry, May 25, 1828.
 Huntington, Matthew L., to Mary Henry, Jan. 18, 1826.
 Huntley, Eunice, to Ruben Kent, May 31, 1812.
 Huntley, Levy, to Sally Sweet, July 29, 1804.
 Hurd, Harriet, to Joseph Fassett, Nov. 11, 1851.
 Hurd, Rhoda, to Joseph Rockwood, Oct. 30, 1851.
 Hurd, Minerva, to George Richards, Sept. 19, 1839.
 Hurd, Charlotte, to Freeborn Davis, Aug. 2, 1851.
 Hurd, Moses, Jr., to Sally Thayer, Sept. 5, 1820.
 Hurd, Moses, Jr., to Harriet Endicott, May 12, 1807.
 Hurlburt, Samuel, to Caroline S. Love, Nov. 12, 1845.
 Hutchins, Caroline, to Alexander S. C. Cook, Sept. 18, 1844.
 Hutchins, Thomas A., to Eliza B. Squires, Nov. 20, 1855.
 Huton, Mary Ann, to Jesse Matteson, March 16, 1840.

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MARRIAGES OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1754-1810. Compiled and published by Catherine L. Knorr, 109 pages. \$5.

The compilation of marriage bonds and ministers' returns of Prince Edward County formed a colossal task of research and compilation, but Mrs. Knorr has accomplished a most worthwhile project, of great value to all interested in the genealogical records of one of the old and historic Counties of the Commonwealth of Virginia, which furnished so many ancestors for so many persons living today in so many different States.

Mrs. Knorr (H. A.), State D. A. R. Vice Regent of Arkansas, dedicated her work of labor and love for genealogy to Annie Bocage (Mrs. Feaster Le Grande) Proctor, "my matchless sister—that kinship being my sole claim to fame." This is a modest statement on the part of the author, who is prominently known as an active officer or past worker in many patriotic organizations.

Previously, with Mrs. L. L. Chapman, of Smithfield, Va., Mrs. Knorr issued, in attractive form, "Marriages of Southampton County, Virginia, 1750-1800." In the preface to this later volume, Dr. Joseph D. Eggleston, of Hampden-Sydney College, commends her for the recent publication and emphasizes the importance of marriage bonds or licenses. "The marriage bonds (licenses)," he writes, "are the key to further information in the pursuit of ancestors."

With a map and genealogical chart of the County as the frontispiece, Mrs. Knorr gives a brief history of the County: "Prince Edward was named for Edward Augustus, son of Frederick, Prince of Wales. In 1753 an Act was introduced to separate the present Prince Edward from Amelia, the establishment of the new County taking place in 1754. The first minutes of the new County are recorded in the County Court Orders 1754-1758. John Le Neve served as the first Clerk from 1754 to 1783, then Francis Watkins succeeded him serving from 1783 to 1825. The first Court House was at the village of Worsham near the location of Hampden-Sydney College. Farmville, the present County Seat, was established 1798."

Virginia source material is very valuable. It is exceeded in its value only by its scarcity. So any such compilation which takes long weeks and months to produce is well worth while. In size $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the pages are of good quality paper, with clear, large type. Men's names are arranged alphabetically, and women's names are fully indexed. All information available, such as parents' names, place of residence listed on the bond, dates of bonds and marriages, is recorded.

The book is in our D. A. R. Library, and is available there to those interested in its information.

Queries

Stephens—Wanted, information about John Stephens, who took the Oath of Allegiance in Delaware before Caesar Rodney Feb. 24, 1777. Would like his Rev. record, and names of his children. Was Richard Stephens, b. abt. 1780, who lived in Rutherford Co., N.C., before 1830, his son? —Mrs. W. H. Heberling, 107 Ming St., Warrensburg, Mo.

True-Goodwin—Who were parents of Jesse Ireland True, b. Tenn., 1819-20; lived Tenn., Ky., by 1870; d. Texas, 1888. Who were parents of his wife, Medora Wilks, b. Tenn., 1836-37; d. Bowie, Tex., 1902-3?

Who were grandparents of Ivory Stephen Goodwin, b. 1843, Burke, Vt.; m. Marah H. Cloud 1876; d. E. Charleston, Vt., 1917? —Mrs. S. P. True, Box 671, Tyler, Tex.

Wills—Want parents' names of George D. Wills, of Danbury, Conn., related to Gray and Perry; m. Rebecca Webb, Saratoga Co. Three ch: Albert William, b. 1848, d. 1915; Celia, b. 1851; and Walter.—Mrs. Jewel Scarey-Kahn, 304 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

Whaley—Wish data on Lemuel Whaley, b. 1773 in R. I.; d. abt. 1850 in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; m. to Filena —, b. 1775 in R. I.; d. 1850 in Wyoming Co., N. Y. Would also like name of Lemuel's father, also maiden name of his wife, Filena. Lemuel had son, John, d. Feb. 1887, in Machias, N. Y.; m. 1840 at Jaua, N. Y., to Sarah —, b. Aug. 4, 1819, in Mass.; d. May 1896 at Machias. Would like Sarah's maiden name—Mrs. Lina Brock, 75 W. Main St., Middletown, N. Y.

Chiles-Carter—Polly (Mary) Carter, des. from the Carters of Va., m. (James?) Chiles, also of Va. lineage. Their oldest ch., John C. Chiles, was b. in Madison Co., Ky., Sept. 25, 1825. Other ch.: William, b. 1829, and Nancy, b. 1830. About 1830-32 Polly Carter Chiles, widow, came from Ky. to Bartholomew Co., Ind., with her three little ch. In 1832 she m. Wisby Parker. She d. 1835. John C. Chiles had cousins named Hawkins. Wanted: names and places of residence of parents of both (James?) Chiles and Polly Carter.—Mrs. M. E. Hufford, 514 S. Woodlawn Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

Tarbox-Covington-Carver-Mitchell—Solomon Tarbox, b. abt. 1790. Wife Alice Harris, b. abt. 1795. He was listed in 1830 Census as bw. 40-45 yrs. and she as 35-40, Switzerland Co., Ind. They came from Hebron, Conn., via N. Y. Who were their parents? Wish all possible inf. Was he the son, listed from Hebron in 1795 Census, of Solomon Tarbox?

Wish inf. of Elijah Covington, (1791-1845), m. Elizabeth Carver, b. 1799; d. Dec. 9, 1836, at Augusta Co., Va. Who were his parents? Was his father the Elijah Covington listed in Md. 1790 Census? Also want inf. of John H. Carver, b. Mar. 9, 1750, and wife, Talitha Mitchell, b. Oct. 1768, and parents of Elizabeth. All lived in Augusta Co., Va., during Rev.—Mrs. E. C. Green, 1201 Norris Ave., McCook, Neb.

McElhaney-Blackburn—Martha McElhaney b. Dec. 20, 1765, prob. in Md.; d. Sept. 27, 1828, prob. Butler Co., O.; m. David Blackburn b. Apr. 24, 1768; d. after 1830, for he was in Tippecanoe Co., Ind. about 1830. Their children were: Rachel, b. 11-9-1792; John, b. 1-30-1797; William b. 9-17-1800; Sarah, b. 2-23-1803; Margaret b.? Want parents of Martha and their residence. Bible records give this much information, and family tradition says they came from Maryland to Ohio, but I need proof.—Mrs. F. E. Richart, 604 Pennsylvania Ave., Urbana, Ill.

Bean—Abraham Bean, son of Joshua Bean, b. Oct. 13, 1758 and resided at Mt. Hope, Sanford, Maine. Where born and date of death? Place, date and to whom married? He had a son George Bean, who was employed at the Navy Yard at Kittery.—Mrs. Donald N. Frazier, 328 Lexington Road, Richmond 21, Va.

Hardy-Stewart-Russell—Wish B. M. D. dates of the ch. of Thomas and Sally Stewart Hardy. Seems they came to Lee Co., Va. in the century 1700 from Ireland. Want when and where of these dates. Their dau., Sally Hardy, b. 1801;

m. Alexander Russell, who was the son of John Russell, b. 4-13-1758, m. Rachel — b. 11-24-1767, m. about 9-13-1783. Want Thomas Hardy Rev. war Record. Also Rev. war record of John Russell, will exchange record with any one interested.—Mrs. G. G. White, Mt. Angel, Ore.

Miller-Jacoby-Schermer-Grosscup—Wigard or Wickard Miller of Germantown, Pa. (1714-1795) m. Barbara —. Want record of his Rev. service. Oath of Allegiance? Dau. Elizabeth Miller (1739-1821) m. Michael Jacoby (1743-1777). Did he die in war? Their eldest son, Christopher Jacoby (1766-1803), m. Elizabeth Schermer or Schirmer in 1786 at St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown, Pa. Was Elizabeth Schirmer a daughter of Peter Schirmer who came to America on the ship *Phoenix* in 1750? Elizabeth Jacoby (1787-1858), dau. of Christopher and Elizabeth Shermer Jacoby, m. Frederick Grosscup Nov. 29, 1806 in Germantown, Pa. From 1818 to 1845 the family lived in Chester Co., Pa. as he held the office of vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church during that time. Later they moved near Baltimore, Md., where he died. His will was probated there in 1849. I want proof that he was the son of Christopher Grosscup who is mentioned in the will of Jacob Grosscup dated Oct. 3, 1750. I will be glad to exchange data on these families.—Mrs. William H. Montgomery, 9 N. Frontenac Ave., Margate, N. J.

Looker-Clark—Othniel Looker, Rev. War soldier, married Pamella Clark. This Pamella Clark was raised in the home of Abram or Abraham Clark, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and crossed the Delaware with George Washington. Was Abram Clark her uncle and if so who was her father? Also who were Othniel Looker's brothers? I would appreciate any information on the Looker and Clark families.—Harrison Tellier, 300 N. Chantry, Fontana, Cal.

Malbon-Robinson—Daniel C. Malbon was the son of James Malbon, early settler of Wessersundt, Maine, afterwards named Malbon Mills, Skowhegan, Me., James Malbon's parents were French Huguenots, exiled from France to the Rhine Country of Germany. Daniel C. Malbon married Abigail Robinson in Skowhegan, Me. She was the daughter of Joseph Malbon, born in 1779 and died 1888. I desire information on both these families.—Grace Harrison Sauer, 300 N. Chantry Ave., Fontana, Cal.

Eakin—Samuel Eakin, Sgt. in 8th Va. Regt. I am trying to connect him to my ancestor, William Eakin, b. N. C., 1790, d. 1882, Lauderdale Co., Miss. Will appreciate information.—Mrs. J. L. Seitz, 15 N. Division St., West Point, Miss.

Hubbard—Peter Hubbard, II (a Rev. soldier in So. Car. troops under Capt. Samuel White, Capt. Caraway Smith and Col. Wm. Thompson, later in S. C. Militia under General Marion) b. 7-31-1756 in the Cheraw Dist. S. C. (at or near what town?), d. 8-26-1844 in Bond Co., Ill., m. in Cheraw Dist. S. C., to Mary Ann — (?), b. 5-15-1767 S. C., d. 5-21-1826 Montgomery Co., Tenn. Had ch: John, William, Peter, Francis, David, Manoah, Nancy, and Caty, all b. in Cheraw Dist. S. C. Family rem. to or near Palmyra, Montgomery Co., Tenn. between 1790-95. Had ch: Eli, Philip, James, Trustram, and

Lucy Ann born in Tenn. Father of said Peter Hubbard (also named Peter) m. one Agnes — (?) When and where were each b. m. d.? Who were parents of Peter and Agnes — ? Hubbard; when and where were each b. m. d.? Might Peter Hubbard I have been a son of either Peter (1676) or John (1678) Hubbard who went to Kensington (now part of Philadelphia, Pa.) around 1700? Said Peter and John were sons of Joshua (b. 7-16-1628 Eng.; d. 1717 or 18 in Southhold, L. I.) gr. sons of Peter (b. 1604 Hingham, Eng.; d. 1679 Hingham, Mass.) gr. gr. sons of Edmond Hubbard (Hobart) b. 1574 Eng.; d. 1648 Hingham, Mass. Any information concerning any of these people would be much appreciated.—Mrs. Wm. B. Gregg, 3710 So. M St., Tacoma 8, Wash.

Wilkerson-Cornelius—Peter Wilkerson (Wilkinson) b. ca. 1785-Va. what Co.? Thought by some to be son of Stephen & Elizabeth (Graham) Wilkinson; grandson of William and Hulda (Godwin) Wilkinson of Va. Want proof if this is true. In 1814-19 I find a Peter Wilkerson owning land in Union Co., Ky. In 1827 Peter was one of the founders of Washington Co., Miss. In 1837 Peter was on the board of Police of Bolivar Co., Miss. and was married to Rebecca —. Was she mother of son Jefferson and possibly others? Want all data on Rebecca — Wilkerson.

In 1850 Peter was living in Cohoama Co., Miss. and was married to Elizabeth (Cornelius) Stewart, widow from Huntsville, Ala., with one dau. Margaret Stewart. When and where did Peter die? Want all possible data.

Peter's son, Thomas Jefferson, gr-grandfather of querest, b. 1807; (where in Ky.?) d. 1866 Bolivar Co., Miss.; m. 1851 Elizabeth Cornelius, b. 1830, Ala.; d. 1897 Bolivar Co., Miss.; was dau. of David b. 1800, d. 1836, and Nancy (Miller) Cornelius, m. 1824 Lawrence Co., Ala.; granddaughter of Rowland d. 1819 Madison Co., Ala., and Eleanor (Ellen) — Cornelius, b. 1777 Ga.; d. 1860 Ala. Was Rowland Cornelius Rev. soldier who served in CL from Va. and in 1835 listed as not having received bounty?

Elizabeth (Cornelius) Wilkerson, wife of Thomas Jefferson, married 2nd 1870 Oscar Shelby of Bolivar Co., Miss.; no issue by this marriage.—Mrs. John H. Bryan, 40 Calhoun St., West Point, Miss.

Cook—Wanted information on Moses Cook, wife Hanna, with son Lemuel Cook b. 1-8-1809 (as his death date figures it), at Caroline, Tompkins County, N. Y. Did Moses have a revolutionary war record?—Mrs. B. T. Willson, P. O. Box 98, Rochester, Minn.

Sells-McDonald-Graham—John Sells of Phila. d. 1767, left will dated July 20, 1764, prob'td. Feb. 10, 1767, names heirs: Solomon, Abraham, Peter, Henry, Anthony, Samuel, Benjamin, Elizabeth. Anthony, b. 1722, m. in 1742 Catherine (Prob. Ashbaugh) removed to Mount Joy Twp., York Co., Pa., where all his children were born; in 1774 he moved to Huntingdon Co., Pa., where he died 1792, age 70, left will probt. Mar. 2, 1792, names heirs: wife Catherine, ch. Ludwick; John; Solomon; Abraham; Anthony Jr.; Sophia and son of dec'd dau. Esther. Solomon, b. Sep. 2, 1750, wed Anna Marie Orner, b. 1749, had issue: Peter b. Jan. 20, 1780, m.

Hannah MacDonald; Benjamin c. 1782; James c. 1784; Allen 1786; John 1788; Henry 1792, Peggy 1794. Solomon lived at "Timothy Meadows" in Penn. Twp., Huntingdon Co., Pa., adj. lands of John Ashbaugh. He had six bonds of 100 pounds each sterling which he exchanged with Henry Merklerode for lands in N. C. The bonds were for "services". What service did he render the Colonies? He removed with his family to N. C. (Near Asheville) in 1799; some of his children went into Tenn. and N. Ala.

Daniel MacDonald b. Aug. 11, 1759; d. Oct. 27, 1822; m. Sophia A. Graham dau. of Dr. Henry Graham, had issue: Hannah b. Mar. 13, 1790, d. Franklin Co., Tenn. Sep. 5, 1835, M. Peter Sells; William c. 1792, m. (—) had issue, William J. and Henry Daniel; Henry Graham b. 1794; Louis b. 1796; James; George. Henry Daniel MacDonald, son of William, m. Irene Wright, dau. of William L. Wright of Confederate Congress; had issue: Florence m. Arch M. Rodgers; Lillian m. William T. Stromyer and Geo. T. Brinton. Want war rec. Daniel MacDonald and Henry Graham, also wife of Henry Graham.—Mrs. T. A. Egger, Jr., 921 4th Ave., North, Columbus, Miss.

Bohannon - Pettegrew — Name of wife is wanted of John Bohannon, founder of family of that name of Washington Co., Me. He was born 1740 in N. H., son of Andrew & Tabitha (Flanders) Bohannon, of Boscowen & Salisbury, N. H. John Bohannon was in eastern Maine before 1765, of Cherryfield & Machias & in Calais before 1790. Soldier of the Rev. (as were also his 3 brothers in N. H.) (Hist. of Salisbury); he was a member of the "haymakers of Machias" who captured H. M. armed schooner Margaretta at Machias 1775 in the first naval battle of the Rev. Also Lt., & Sergeant. Among ch. were probably the ff., all of Calais: 1-John, b. 1765 in Maine, living 1850 at Calais; 2-Ananias; 3-Daniel; b. 1774, m. abt. 1797 Mercy Pettegrew. Her parentage wanted, was she dau. of Thomas & Elsie (Thurscomb) Pettegrew of Calais? (m. 1761 at Portsmouth, N. H.)—R.

Book Reviews

(Continued from page 580)

beloved country of ours. We can not emphasize too often the challenge of our great heritage."

LAW AND LAWYERS. By Judge John W. Green. 257 pages. \$4.50.

This informational book covers the lives of all Tennesseans who have served as United States District and Circuit Judges, three of whom were Supreme Court Justices. It also contains biographies of the Attorneys General of Tennessee. The author has lived under 18 Presidents of the United States, from Buchanan to Truman. Copies may be obtained from Judge Green or from Eugene E. Patton, 210 Maplewood Drive, Knoxville, Tenn.

G. Smith, 2904 13th St. South, Arlington, Va. **Brown**—Dr. Daniel Brown, Major and Surgeon in the Rev., b. June 25, 1753 (where), d. Mar. 25, 1795, Campbell Co., Va., m. Polly (Mary) Callaway Aug. 5, 1781, in Bedford Co., Va. (Marriage Bond on file) b. Apr. 28, 1758, d. Nov. 1, 1831, in Campbell Co., Va., dau. of Sara Tate Callaway, b. 1735, d. 1773, and Col. James Callaway, b. Dec. 21, 1736, d. Nov. 18, 1809, near New London, Bedford Co., Va., Will Bedford County or Ackerly-Our Kin. Burgess from Bedford Co., 1765-1771; County Lieutenant Bedford Co., Va. etc. Dr. Daniel Brown lived at "New Glasgow", Campbell Co., Va. Their ch.: Sally Tate Brown m. John Hunt; Daniel Brown m. Lucy Moon; James Brown m. Catherine Leftwich; Henry Brown m. Elizabeth N. Arnold; Lucy Brown m. Thomas Pursell; Joshua R. C. Brown b. June 20, 1793 "New Glasgow", Campbell Co., Va.; d. June 4, 1862, New Buffalo, Mich., m. on Sept. 17, 1819, Jane Leftwich b. Aug. 24, 1803 "Mt. Airy" Bedford Co., Va., d. Apr. 22, 1878, dau. of Col. Thomas Leftwich. Both buried at New Buffalo, Mich. Wills at St. Joseph, Mich. Their ch.: Mary Catherine Brown, Jacob A. Brown; Adeline Brown m. Thomas Jefferson Brown, Bedford Co.; Lucy Callaway Brown b. Nov. 30, 1825, Salem, Va., d. Feb. 28, 1910 in San Francisco, Calif.; m. Dr. John Mason Hunt; Mariah Brown m. Bailey; Mepouri E. Brown m. Hopkins; Joshua R. Brown; Sarah Jane Brown m. Calvin; Ann E. A. Brown.

Dr. Daniel Brown, family tradition states, came from Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. Were Joshua Brown, the elder of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., d. March 7, 1797, m. June 19, 1748, in Southold, L. I., and Experience Parshall, widow of Daniel Reeve, his parents? Where did Dr. Daniel Brown receive his medical training? When did the Brown family come to this country? Tradition states they came from Scotland.

Would appreciate any dates or information on or from the descendants of Joshua Robert Callaway Brown and Jane Leftwich and ancestry of Dr. Daniel Brown.—Miss Lucy Evans, 2325 Dartmouth St., Palo Alto, Cal.

175TH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Freedom Breakfast for 1,000 women July 2 at Philadelphia, in connection with the 175th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Lee is also on the Board of Directors and the Executive Board of the Women's Committee for the nationwide celebration, which has its focal point in Philadelphia. The programs will open with religious services July 1 and be climaxed with a ceremony at Independence Square July 4, to set in motion a national rededication movement to the founding ideals of our country.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Mo., of which Mrs. Frank S. Forman is Regent, is undertaking a gigantic but most worthwhile project. Through the suggestion and under the direction of Mrs. Muriel L. (Omie P.) MacFarlane, ALL GENEALOGY published in our D. A. R. MAGAZINE issues from the very beginning is being indexed and typed, with a view to publication in pamphlet form.

With the approval of the Executive Committee, our D. A. R. MAGAZINE is underwriting the expense of this publication, and will attend to the printing of the booklet during the Summer. It will be offered for sale at a reasonable price. All profits, if any, will be credited to the Elizabeth Benton Chapter to be used for National Society projects.

This Genealogical Index of all the genealogy carried monthly in our MAGAZINE since it was first published 59 years ago will form a most valuable reference work. Those interested in genealogy may consult the index to find in which issue of what year certain genealogical data was carried in our MAGAZINE. They may then consult bound volumes of the MAGAZINE in our D. A. R. Library or other libraries through the country. If desired, various old MAGAZINE issues may be purchased from the MAGAZINE office at 35 cents per copy.

When completed, further information will be carried about this important pamphlet. The Magazine is greatly indebted to Mrs. MacFarlane, Mrs. Forman and their co-workers and assistants for undertaking to carry out such a notable project, which will be of inestimable value for all desiring more information on genealogy.

The August issue will carry a lengthy article on "Our State Rooms." Written by Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Curator General, and Miss Catherine A. Newton, State Room Consultant, the article contains a wealth of information about the State Rooms as unique and important parts of our Museum features in Memorial Continental Hall.

This article will be illustrated with pictures of each of the 28 State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. The Rooms

are listed in order, so as to form a tour of the building.

After publication in our Magazine, the article on "Our State Rooms" will be printed in booklet form, with the March Magazine article on "Our Buildings," and the April Magazine article on "Our Museum." Additional pictures will be used, to form a 32-page booklet for sale at 50 cents each, profits, if any, to go toward the Building debts of the National Society as a contribution from the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

Thus, with planned publication of the Magazine Genealogical Index and the brochure on our buildings, the Magazine is enabled to go into the booklet printing business, by approval of the Executive Committee, underwriting publication expenses from the profits made last year by the Magazine.

We believe that both these brochures will be of vast benefit for Chapters, members and other persons, and we think that the Magazine will be rendering a real service to the National Society through these two publications.

Never before in American history has it been so necessary and so vital for us to be good citizens and stress good citizenship. The best way to do this is to be a good D. A. R. member. For our DARism is true Americanism. To be a good D. A. R. member, we must keep posted on our Committees and projects, national and international trends. Keep posted through our D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

The Magazine staff is very much pleased at the excellence of articles being submitted for free publication in our forthcoming issues. We deeply appreciate the interest of so many members and friends.

During the Fall we have a number of splendid articles which should in themselves be worth the subscription price. We regret we do not have space for all the poems and articles being sent for publication. It is our aim to use as many features as possible, especially those of help to Chapters, at the same time trying not to spend too much money on printing costs.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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TEACHING AMERICAN HISTORY

Of importance to all States and interest to the D. A. R. is the following bill, prepared by Mr. E. E. Patton, of Knoxville, and passed by the Tennessee Legislature:

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That every four-year high school in Tennessee which receives public funds from city, county and/or state governments shall require every student to have at least one year of instruction in American History and Government, preferably in the fourth year. If any student in any of the above-designated schools fails or refuses to take the subjects above-named, he shall not be admitted to the University of Tennessee or any state college unless and until he agrees to take those subjects in his first year in college.

Section II. Be it further enacted, That every private high school in Tennessee which gives a four-year course in literary branches is subject to the same requirements as are the public high schools in Tennessee in regard to teaching American History and Government. Failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act by private high schools will automatically remove them from the list of accredited high schools in Tennessee.

Section III. Be it further enacted, That failure to carry out the provisions of this Act shall constitute a misdemeanor on the part of any principal of a public high school in Tennessee and shall cause said school to be removed from the accredited list of high schools and the teaching license of said teacher shall be revoked.

Section IV. Be it further enacted. That any dean of the University of Tennessee or dean of any State College who shall violate the provisions of this Act shall be removed from his position and shall not be permitted to engage in any form of public school or college work in Tennessee for the five years next succeeding his dismissal. This provision also applies to any person who may be substituting for any of the said deans.

Section V. Be it further enacted, That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it:

AIR RAID FILM

National Officers, employees and others at National Headquarters participated in air raid practice on June 7 and saw a motion picture, "Survival under Atomic Attack," for information on how to protect themselves from blast, heat and radio-activity in case of possible emergency.

Planned by the Building and Grounds Office of the National Society, the program in Constitution Hall was addressed by Mrs. Joyce K. Doyle, of Washington, Assistant Deputy Director of the Wardens' Services and Assistant Chief Warden in charge of Women's Activities. Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Building and Grounds Committee Chairman, opened the meeting, and, following questions and answers, it was closed by Mrs. James B. Patton, President General.

Sail On!

(Continued from page 573)

"Then pale and worn, he kept his deck
And peered through darkness, Ah, that
night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! at last a light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
It's grandest lesson: 'On, sail on!'"

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GREETINGS FROM NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

Three Hundred Years Old on September 11, 1951

History records white men here as early as 1568. In 1614 Adriaen Block charted the "Archipelago", the Norwalk Islands, but it was not until 1651 that the town of Norwalk was incorporated. To celebrate this occasion the week of August 5 through 11 will have some interesting activity each day and evening. A fine pageant will run for five nights. There will be dances, exhibits, drama, teas, tours, contests, and a Marine program.

On September 11, to close the Tercentenary a gigantic birthday party is planned featuring a cake with 300 candles. Why not arrange your vacation to visit Norwalk and share a piece of our birthday cake?

PROGRAM OF EVENTS DURING THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF NORWALK, CONN.

- July 13th—Anniversary Flower Show by the Norwalk Garden Club. This will be held at the Silvermine Guild Hall.
 - July 22nd—300th Anniversary Outboard Marathon—Norwalk to New Haven and return—sponsored by the Ascension Yacht Club. All indications point to a really big event with entrants coming from long distances. Plan to have a fine picnic at Calf Pasture that day and be on hand for both the start and finish of this thrilling race. Breakfast will be served at Calf Pasture early Sunday morning for the racers.
 - Aug. 5-11—A full week of celebration. Sunday special services at all churches, and in the afternoon a Norwalk Sons and Daughters Conclave (Homecoming Day) at Calf Pasture. Famous persons born in New Canaan, Norwalk, Saugatuck and Wilton will be welcomed, as well as the oldest living persons who were born in these towns. This should be a most inspiring time.
 - Monday through Friday—the pageant will be presented each evening. Preceding the pageant there will be a forty-five-minute program of special numbers of all kinds by residents from all four towns.
 - Saturday evening will find everyone dancing or watching at an attractive birthday ball—possibly one in each town—with Governor and Mrs. Lodge as honored guests if they are in the country.
 - All during this week special activities will be held. A Marine program for local enthusiasts will be a highlight. There will be tours of old houses, an industrial exhibit, special programs for and by the children, and many other events not yet fully planned.
 - Aug. 12th—Celebration tea and exhibit by The Silvermine Guild.
 - Sept. 11th—Authentic Birthday—Norwalk was incorporated 300 years ago today. Plans for this occasion are not completed, but something interesting will take place.
 - Sept. 24th—Music night with the Norwalk Symphony offering a most enjoyable program featuring the premiere of a special composition by the noted conductor, Quinto Maganini, written especially for the celebration. We're all looking forward to this with bounding enthusiasm.
 - Sharing equally in this program will be the Chorus of 300 voices from all four towns conducted by Alton Fraleigh. Several well-known celebrities will also appear.
 - Sept. 29th—And what's a celebration without a parade? The closing event of the festival season will be the resplendent parade, with ice cream and balloons for all.
 - So that all may have a permanent reminder of our 300th Anniversary, the Norwalk Historical Society is issuing an attractive bronze medal, two inches in diameter, giving symbols of Norwalk's past. The medal as well as the historic plate have been designed by Robert C. Wakeman, Norwalk's noted sculptor.
- The Following Cordially Invite You to Visit Norwalk:*
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Charles Restaurant | Inter-City Hardware Co. | General Putnam Inn |
| Rosemary Shops | Topps Cleaners & Dyers | Friends of the D.A.R. |
| The New Krieger's | Fay's Market | Village Green Chapter, D.A.R. |

OKLAHOMA MOTHER

Mrs. Virgil Browne, of Oklahoma City, Vice President General and Past State Regent of Oklahoma, was chosen as the Oklahoma "Mother of 1951," and attended the national meetings honoring State Winners in New York City.

BLUE STAR RECORDS

The District of Columbia leads all State Societies in the percentage of its Chapters having Blue Stars, as of June 1, according to the Building Promotion Committee. The District's 68 per cent is closely followed by North Carolina, which ranks second, with 67 per cent of its Chapters having Blue Stars.

ORCHIDS FOR CONGRESS

More than 200 orchids from Hawaii were flown to Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, during the recent Continental Congress, to be used in memory of the late Mrs. Eli Helmick, Past Registrar General.

RED CROSS AWARD

An official award to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE has been presented by the American National Red Cross "in grateful recognition of outstanding service in support of the 1951 fund appeal."

ELECTED PRESIDENT

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, of Chevy Chase, Md., Chairman of the Reviewing Committee under the National Society's Program Committee, has been elected president of the Montgomery County Historical Society. Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor of the National Geographic Magazine, who is a member of our National Advisory Committee, was elected Second Vice President of the society.

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Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 582)

Remember these dates: Dues to be paid November first, if possible; sent to the Treasurer General before January first; delegates and alternates elected before March first.

Don't elect a member who has not been in the Chapter one year.

Don't elect a member who is delinquent in dues.

Don't fail to report changes in office.

Don't give any member a registration card whose name is not on the Credentials list.

Don't forget that, if the Regent, the Vice Regent and all of those elected as representatives should not attend Congress, your Chapter will not have any representation.

Here is a request from your Parliamentarian that all Regents should follow: Carefully check your Chapter By-Laws with the amendments adopted by our 60th Continental Congress and wherever these amendments affect your Chapter By-Laws the changes are automatically made according to the Articles on Amendments in the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society. We have no choice in the matter, we must accept them.

You probably attended Congress; if so, you had the opportunity to debate and to vote against them if you did not approve, but as you know they were adopted by more than the required two-thirds vote, therefore we must abide by the "Rule of the Majority." If there is any thing in the amendments that affects your Chapter or your State organization, and that you do not understand, if you will write to your Parliamentarian she will be glad to assist you in making these adjustments.

OLD ISSUES NEEDED

January and March issues of our 1951 D. A. R. MAGAZINE are urgently needed. We would greatly appreciate old copies from some of our subscribers.

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FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

I hope as you enjoy your Summer vacation that you are giving some thought to our MAGAZINE. I hope you are planning some way in which to secure an ad and, again, I know you will check on your MAGAZINE subscription.

If you are one of the fortunate ones who subscribe to your MAGAZINE, let me urge you do not let the expiration date catch you. Then should you be one who has not turned in that subscription, please do so now that you may have your MAGAZINE during the Summer months.

Won't you consider yourself a member of the Magazine Committee and help us reach the goal for this next year? To double our subscriptions may seem a rather high goal to set, but when you consider the fact that, out of a membership of 169,000, we only have 17,662 subscriptions, the goal does not seem unreasonable.

Many thanks and deep appreciation go to the committees who worked so untiringly during Congress to promote our MAGAZINE at the Magazine Booth.

And to each State Chairman and National Vice Chairman, my very best wishes for a most pleasant Summer. Should you be a newly-appointed State Chairman, let me personally welcome you to the Magazine Committee and assure you of much joy which I feel you will get from your work. To those who worked with us last year, we offer our deepest appreciation for your cooperation.

Be assured that I stand ready to help any and all of you in the way I am needed most. Never hesitate to write me and seek any information which you desire.

Hoy L. Gupton, *National Chairman*

Subscriptions, as of June 1—17,908.

FAMILY ASSOCIATION

The Coppedge-Coppage Family Association will meet at Hotel Marion, Little Rock, Ark., August 24-26, celebrating the 303rd anniversary of the arrival of William and Edward Coppedge in America. For further information, communicate with Emily Virginia Mills, President, 715 W. Barraque Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, is a member of the Advisory Committee of our National Society. His article in this issue is adapted from the address he made at our Sixtieth Continental Congress.

Lee McCanne is Section Head, Radio and Miscellaneous Section, Office of Price Stabilization. He belongs to the Order of the Crown, First Families of Virginia and his mother is a D. A. R. member.

Herman G. Gerdes, in dedicating his poem to the National Society, had its subject, "Heritage," suggested to him by Mrs. Gerdes, who is a member of the Elizabeth Parcells De Voe Chapter, of Hackensack, N. J. Previously he wrote a poem dedicated to her Chapter, now the Chapter Song.

N. B. Dexter is head of the English Department and Editor of *Northern Light*, School publication, of Northland College.

Mary C. (Mrs. J. T.) Thomason is Regent of the Behethland Butler Chapter, of Greenville, S. C. Her article was adapted from a radio address she made at Greenville on July 4, 1950.

Mrs. Jewel Scarey-Kahn is a Style Consultant, with offices in New York and Paris. From 1925 to 1931 she was a fashion worker for R. H. Macy and Company, since then operating her own studios.

Mrs. Kim Yoder has held the offices of Registrar, Chaplain, First Vice Regent and Regent of the Roswell Chapter, Roswell, New Mexico.

Miss Guion Trau, daughter of Mrs. Frank G. Trau, State Regent of Texas, was a Page at the 60th Continental Congress. She is a member of the Martha Jefferson Randolph Chapter, of Sherman, Tex., and a sophomore at Cornell University.

Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek is Editor of the Bay State News, Massachusetts D. A. R.

Miss Luella P. Chase is National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Museum Committee and State Chairman of the Building Promotion Committee for the District of Columbia.

Harold Jeffreys Browning is a Lieutenant in the Cadet Corps and an honor student at Baylor School. His article was the winning oration in the district contest of the Tennessee Interscholastic League and second in the State contest at the University of Tennessee.

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American Independence

(Continued from page 558)

speech. It fired his heart with a flame which was never to go out. It rang through his memory like a call to battle! His first act after being elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses was to try to make it possible for slave owners to give freedom to their slaves if they so desired. This, of course, failed. He committed Virginia to support the opposition to the Townshend Act. This was the first step toward the revolution.

Any young person contemplating entering public life today would do well to remember what Jefferson said: "When entering public life, I resolved never to engage in any kind of enterprise for the improvement of my fortune nor to wear any other character than that of a farmer."

And so we pause to celebrate this great day. Looking back across the years to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, let us try to see Thomas Jefferson revising and finally presenting the Declaration of Independence. He wrote it on a little table which he designed only three inches high and gave a cabinet maker \$1.50 to make

it, it is said. July 2, 3, and 4th were terrific hot days, so history says: "Horse flies swarmed about, biting and stinging the weary signers."

Blood has been shed many times since so that the words of Jefferson shall not be dimmed and the rights of man shall not be snatched from the American people. Let us then be ever mindful of our sacred rights! They have been bought and held with the price of blood and can be preserved only by preparedness at all times.

The enemy lurks within our gates, cloaked in Communism, steeped in distrust, in a hundred insidious forms. The Declaration is our priceless heritage. When we hear the cry, "World Government," let us remember Thomas Jefferson and his principles for this great free country of ours; not World Government, but "American Independence" is what he wrote into that great document. Shall we lay it down and take up some newly hatched-up scheme? Or, shall we pledge ourselves anew to defend those sacred rights and maintain our "Declaration of Independence" intact for now and posterity? It is up to you and me, Citizens of America. We must keep the faith for a free people in a free country.

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QUIZ PROGRAM

- What two men died on July 4, 1826?
- Why is a twenty-five cent piece called two bits?
- When was the first informal meeting held for D. A. R. preliminary organization?
- Name the main symbols on the Marine Corps emblem.
- A sesquicentenary is how many years?
- How long may a D. A. R. member remain in arrears for dues?
- When displayed against a wall, how should the American Flag be placed?
- Who organized the American Red Cross?
- Where did Sappho live?
- If Alaska becomes a State, will Texas still be our largest State?

ANSWERS

- John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.
- An old coin, the bit, was worth 12½ cents.
- On July 29, 1890, the first informal meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Louise Knowlton Brown in Washington, with five women present: Mrs. Brown, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Hannah McLaren Wolff and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth.
- Globe, eagle and anchor.
- 150 years.
- All members whose dues have not been received by the Treasurer General by July 1 are automatically dropped from membership.
- Union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right; that is, to the observer's left.
- Clara Barton.
- Lesbos.
- No. Alaska is much larger territorially.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CHAPTERS

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Waukesha Continental, Waukesha, Wis., Organized Jan 22, 1901.
Commonwealth, Richmond, Va., Organized Feb. 6, 1902.

PRIZE OFFERED

Again during the ensuing year Mrs. E. P. Comer, of Miami, Fla., National Corresponding Secretary, Children of the American Revolution, is offering a \$5 prize to the D. A. R. Chapter organized between Continental Congresses of 1950 and 1951 which organizes a C. A. R. Society within one year from the date of its Chapter organization.

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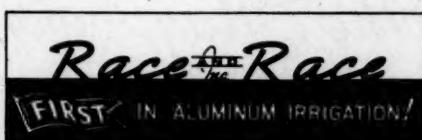
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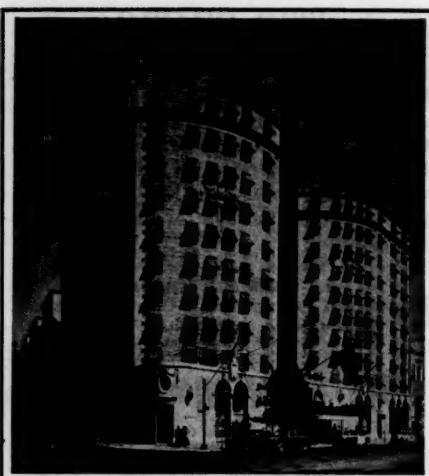


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